

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

AN INTERNATIONAL DAILY NEWSPAPER

BOSTON, WEDNESDAY, OCTOBER 7, 1925—VOL. XVII, NO. 265

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MOTOR VEHICLE TAXES AND FEES BUILD HIGHWAYS

\$94,000,000 Spent by 14 Middle Western States for 9000 Miles New Roads

WEIGHT LAW GIVES MICHIGAN THE LEAD

Seven Illinois Villages Are in Opposition to New Construction

By The Associated Press

CHICAGO, Oct. 7.—The automobiles of 14 middle western states have paid their way this year in a very literal sense. They have more than paid for the total expense of constructing 9000 miles of new roads in those states. License fees and gasoline taxes applied the money.

The cost of the 9000 miles of new roads was approximately \$94,000,000 and the taxes reported received to date more than \$127,000,000.

These figures do not mean that each mile of new road in all this territory was actually paid for by automobile taxes, for some states have road extensions this year exceeding tax incomes, but if every dollar taken by the 14 states was pooled and applied to the 9000 miles, there would still be left about \$33,000,000 unexpended.

8,500,000 Licenses Issued

If all the automobiles and trucks in these states were placed approximately end to end on the road, they would cover the entire 9000 miles three abreast. The licenses issued to date this year in these states show in round numbers more than 8,500,000 passenger cars and trucks, of which a little less than 1,000,000 are trucks.

Of the new roads 2700 miles are concrete, brick or other permanent surface, but mostly concrete. The remainder is largely gravel. The new mileage by states, which in some cases will be extended by the end of the year, is: Nebraska, 17 hard, other roads, 1234; Ohio, 800 hard, others, 200; North Dakota, no hard, others, 415; Michigan, 152 hard, others, 142; Minnesota, 85 hard, others, 950; Iowa, 72 hard, others, 80; Illinois, 950 hard; Kansas, 50 hard; Oklahoma, 150 hard, others, 275; Texas, 156 hard, others, 728; Wisconsin, 115 hard, others, 232; Missouri, 288 hard, others, 521; Indiana, 200 hard, others, 1136.

No repairs of old roads are included in these figures, and neither are new earth roads.

Villages Oppose Construction

Illinois this year bumped into an obstacle never before met in its road-building history—objections by villages to running trunk highways through them. Seven towns objected. The State's new road expense this year is about \$30,000,000 and its automobile tax income nearly \$13,000,000.

Indiana has been specializing on small bridges to make travel smooth, having 102 such structures under construction, the total length of which is but 1 1/2 miles. That State, like Illinois, has virtually ceased building any except hard roads, and has nearly 1000 miles of concrete now. Ohio claims the least mileage in the country. It has a state-owned paving brick plant.

Missouri is working on a state road system of 7620 miles, of which 5160 has been completed or contracted for, at a cost of \$80,766,011.48. Missouri's highway No. 2, from St. Louis north and east, is built in an "air line," being one of the most direct long roads in the world. Its surfacing with concrete will be completed in 1927. It is part of a New York-San Francisco road.

Although Ohio and Illinois, each with more than 1,000,000 passenger cars, outnumber the total cars in Michigan, that state derives the largest revenue of any of the 14 from automobile taxes, receiving nearly \$12,000,000 in licenses under its new weight law, and in addition, more than \$5,000,000 gasoline taxes up to about September.

NEW YORK STREETS YIELD JURY PANEL

Judge Bondy Meets Court Emergency Effectively

NEW YORK, Oct. 7.—Forty New York office workers unexpectedly found themselves taken from routine office duties to the United States district court to qualify as emergency jurors.

Judge William Bondy of the United States district court upon entering the court room found he had no jury. One panel of 50 had been exhausted, and a second, for some reason, had been discharged from duty. Instead of adjourning court, Judge Bondy instructed three United States deputy marshals present to go out upon the streets and impress men who they considered competent for jury duty. The deputy marshals went forth and within an hour they had hailed into court 40 men.

"Of course this is an emergency measure," Judge Bondy told the prospective jurors in greeting, "but the work of the United States Court in this district is important to the community, and it must be carried out."

A bankruptcy case was called and the selection of a jury was begun from the unusual panel.

DRY POST FOR MR. VOLSTEAD

ST. PAUL, Oct. 7.—The Pioneer Press says Andrew J. Volstead, who introduced the prohibition act, will be appointed head of the legal department of the northwest dry enforcement district by Gen. W. F. Rhinow, regional director, according to advisers of General Rhinow.

To Act as Arbitrator



Photo by Bain News Service, N. Y.

MAX HUBER
President of the World Court of Justice to Settle Ownership of Palmas Island.

PROMINENT SWISS TO ACT AS ARBITER

American-Netherlands Dispute to Be Decided

By Special Cable

THE HAGUE, Oct. 7.—Max Huber, president of the World Court of Justice, has accepted the appointment of arbitrator in the dispute between the United States and the Netherlands concerning the sovereignty of Palmas Island.

Arbitration has become necessary owing to the claim by the United States to the island in question, which it has put forward by virtue of its purchase of the Philippine Islands (of which Palmas Island is a part) from Spain. The Netherlands on the other hand deny that Spain had any right to transfer the island to the United States as the transfer did not include Palmas.

Judge Huber has had an outstanding public career for a number of years, having served on the Hague conference in 1907, also representing Switzerland at the Peace Conference in 1919. He has also served on various arbitral bodies.

Both Dr. Stresemann and Aristide Briand emerged from the conference expressing contentment over this.

(Continued on Page 2, Column 3)

BRITAIN'S MOSUL OPINION DIVIDED

Middle Course Is Expected to Reach Settlement

By Cable from Monitor Bureau

LONDON, Oct. 7.—The Cabinet met today and discussed the Mosul question, which threatens to split the Government. There are three divergent views on this subject here.

The first, favored by the Secretary of State, L. C. M. Amery, would render Great Britain liable to hold Mosul indefinitely in Iraq to hold Mosul.

The second, voiced in the Cabinet by Lord Birkenhead and outside it by Lord Derby, who represents influential Lancashire opinion, would confine the British liability strictly to the pledges given in Britain's existing treaty with King Faisal, which terminate "not later than four years from the ratification of peace with Turkey" that is in 1928.

The third view, held chiefly in Liberal and Labor circles, would abandon the claim to Mosul altogether.

Among these conflicting views a middle way is expected which, while continuing strongly to support Iraq in its claim to the disputed territory until 1928, would leave Britain a free hand to determine its policy thereafter—a breathing time being thus afforded to reach a permanent settlement with Turkey.

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POWERS TACKLE POINTS IN RHINE GUARANTEE PACT

Question Raised of Supplementing Protection Afforded in Covenant

LOCARNO, Switzerland, Oct. 7.—(AP)

France's representatives went into today's session of the security conference ready to defend the clause of the draft Rhine pact which would permit it to help its allies in eastern Europe in so far as the League of Nations Covenant authorizes the operation of penalties against aggressor states.

The activities of the juridical experts today gave assurance that agreement now is certain on nine out of 11 articles in the draft pact, which, like the Geneva Peace Protocol, proclaims as an aggressor any signatory state which declines arbitration—an idea originally conceived by the American group including Gen. Tasker Bliss and President T. Shotwell which visited Geneva in the summer of last year.

Article 11, regarding which there are still difficulties, declares the pact operative only when Germany becomes a member of the League.

Pact and Covenant

Spokesmen for the English delegates say they will endeavor to link the pact with the League Covenant, along the line elucidated by the British Foreign Minister, Austen Chamberlain, at the March meeting of the League Council in Geneva.

Germany and the Allies yesterday took up for discussion in the second session of the security conference the thorny points of the Rhine pact of guarantees. Dr. Gustav Stresemann, the German Foreign Minister, was present.

The more difficult questions include the problem of satisfying France and its allies, Poland and Czechoslovakia, on the matter of French military support to those countries in the event of aggression against them. The Covenant of the League of Nations already covers the possibility of troops, for punitive purposes, against Germany.

As it does the soil of any other signatory, in the operation imposing penalties against an aggressor state, as authorized by the Council.

Hence France and its eastern friends will enjoy protection, general in nature, once Germany subscribes to the pact, and the Germans were not slow to point this out. But France wants to make a special treaty with Germany, Poland and Czechoslovakia.

Both Dr. Stresemann and Aristide Briand emerged from the conference expressing contentment over this.

(Continued on Page 2, Column 3)

\$20,300,000 TRAFFIC RELIEF

PLAN FOR BOSTON PRESENTED

Joseph A. Conry, Formerly of Port Directors, Favors

New Traffic Tunnel for South and East Boston

and Narrow Gauge Line Electrification

A comprehensive plan for the relief of traffic congestion for Boston and the metropolitan area for the next 50 years was outlined at the State House today by Joseph A. Conry, formerly member of the board of port directors, Boston.

He appeared before the Metropolitan Planning Division, which, at the present time, is studying proposals for the relief of East Boston, whether tunnel or bridge.

Mr. Conry's plan would involve the expenditure of approximately \$20,300,000.

Outlet to Lynn Motorists

It includes the building of a new traffic tunnel connecting South Boston with East Boston, the "trolleying" of the Narrow Gauge railroad and running of its cars into the present East Boston Tunnel, the taking of parts of the Narrow Gauge road for a trolleying traffic route, which would permit the connecting of Lynn to the South Station by auto in 20 minutes, the discontinuance of Elevated passenger service on Atlantic Avenue, and the using of the present structure for motor truck traffic between the North and South stations, with connecting ramps on State Street, Atlantic Avenue at Kneeland Street, Northern Avenue, Summer and Commercial streets.

The cost of acquiring the Narrow Gauge road was fixed by Mr. Conry at about \$3,000,000, which would enable the State to make money within 10 years at this figure.

Outline of Project

"In detail the plan which I advocate contemplates a tunnel for four lines of traffic from South Boston to East Boston. This will afford connection between the freight sheds of the South Station and all the piers of East Boston and the Grand Junction.

"I am opposed to a tunnel opening at any point in the congested area of the city proper as such a connection would simply add to the already existing congestion. The problem confronting us is to relieve this congested area which can be done by providing a route outside of the congested area for through traffic from one end of the city to the other and confining as far as we can traffic to the heart of the city which is intended for immediate business of that section.

"By taking the Atlantic Avenue

American Labor Never Will Join Soviets, Leader Avers

Delegates Cheer Mr. Green's Ultimatum Preferring Gompers' Philosophy to That of Moscow

ATLANTIC CITY, N. J., Oct. 7.—(AP) Atlantic scenes of great enthusiasm, William Green, president of the American Federation of Labor, announced that American labor would never affiliate with the Russian labor movement that stands for a philosophy of overthrowing the government.

His statement was made in response to the hope expressed earlier by Arthur A. Purcell, member of the British Parliament, that American labor would establish close relations with the Russian labor movement.

Purcell, the Speaker's table with clenched fist, Mr. Green shouted, in measured terms: "We are not willing to pay the price by casting our lot with those who would destroy us if it could." The convention hall rocked with applause and cheers.

Gompers' Ideal Upheld

American Labor has been sympathetically mindful at all times of the situation throughout the Labor world, he said, and has been willing to co-operate in improving conditions. "We have reviewed the communist activities in this country, which, he declared, had struck at the very foundation of the Labor movement.

"We prefer the philosophy of Samuel Gompers to that of Moscow," he said. "We want better wages and shorter hours here now and not in a mythical revolution which the Communists may stage years ahead."

Eighty-one resolutions were presented to the convention. One of them by Delegate J. Shaffer of Chicago Bank Employees' Association, proposed recognition of Soviet Russia by the United States.

Mr. Purcell, a representative of the British Trades Union Congress, in an address today before the American Federation of Labor, expressed the hope that the workers of America would establish the closest fraternal relations with the workers of Russia.

The Purcell Plea

"We must not be afraid of new ideas," he said. "It has often struck me that while the Americans have been the most often advanced of the most receptive in ideas concerning mechanical invention and business organization, they have been most slow in accepting new social and political ideas."

"Just as British workers have sent delegations to Russia, so I hope and trust that the American Federation of Labor will do the same. . . . I have been in Russia. There I have seen the workers assuming vast responsibilities and duties carrying through the organization of society under frightful difficulties."

Ben Smith, another British fraternal delegate, also addressed the convention and urged an international movement to eliminate child labor.

Roberto Hagedorn, representing the Mexican Federation of Labor, spoke of the progress of the Labor

UNION WILL TRY TO BREAK DOWN TRADE BARRIER

Conference to Investigate Economic Relations of European Nations

WASHINGTON, Oct. 7.—(AP)—The Interparliamentary Union Conference in final session here today adopted a resolution calling for an investigation of economic barriers between European nations with a view to their ultimate extinction.

The resolution which was adopted without objection was introduced by H. J. Procope of Finland as a substitute for one presented by Adolf Braun of Germany, recommending the creation of a customs understanding between European nations.

The Procope resolution directs a sub-committee of the conference Committee on Economic and Financial Questions to study the problem and report to the next conference.

Adoption of the resolution came after two hours' debate during which delegates both attacked and defended the proposal.

Referring to the proposed European security pact as "one of the most important steps in German foreign policy of the last 50 years," Dr. Josef Karl Wirth, former German Chancellor, in a prepared address told those at the banquet last night that "The German people and their Government are prepared to bear their share and to carry out in good faith their obligations in healing the wounds of the war."

Dr. Wirth lauded America for its post-war efforts, particularly in setting up the Dawes plan, which he said "provides a speedy rehabilitation of normal and sound economic conditions not only in Europe, but in the whole world," and places reparations on a basis "where clear and sound reasoning and economical considerations alone are prevailing."

"As far as the reparations question is concerned," he said, "peace has come to stay."

DEBTS ALL PAID

IN THREE COUNTIES

New Hampshire Subdivisions Report on Finances

CONCORD, N. H., Oct. 7.—(Special)

Financial reports of the state Tax Commission soon to be issued will show a reduction in the public debts of New Hampshire counties of approximately 10 per cent during the last fiscal year. The present net debts amount to only \$355,000, and three of the 10 counties are entirely out of debt and have a surplus in their treasuries.

Merrimack County, where the state capital is situated, is debt free and has \$13,000 of surplus cash in the treasury. It has recently sold its county jail to the city of Concord for a public schoolhouse, and when payment is made on the purchase price of \$50,000 the county surplus will be further increased.

This policy of the counties, following the example of the state government, which will show the result of the example of the state government, will warrant a substantial reduction in taxes next year, it is understood. Hillsborough County, with a debt of \$200,000 is carrying the largest debt burden at the present time, but this is being rapidly liquidated by special sinking fund appropriations.

PRESS MARTIAL LAW

DECLARED IN GREECE

By Special Cable

ATHENS, Oct. 7.—Instead of the trial of Alexander Papanastasiou, former Premier, which was planned for today and which has been cancelled, martial law has been declared for the press instead. The Government has taken precautionary steps to spare the country further political upheavals and inciting public feeling at the moment that efforts are being made to reconcile the conflicting parties. The leaders are given full freedom for 10 days to express their opinions on all questions.

Measures will be taken against the use of excessive language. Mr. Papanastasiou declares that he will not lessen the severity of his criticism, and will travel over a large part of the country with the view to disseminate his ideas and to prepare the people for the coming elections.

Experience on Jury

"Every man has a right to defend himself, and while the A. L. A. believes that police officers rarely make a mistake when they arrest drivers for being drunk or sufficiently under the influence of liquor to make driving a car dangerous to others and themselves, still if they are not able to furnish evidence that warrants a conviction by judge or jury, the defendant has a right to demand the courts of the Commonwealth for failing to do what legally cannot be done.

"Some judges are lenient. A long experience on the bench gives them wisdom of a quality to see behind and beneath the testimony of overzealous officers, and when those officers fumble their evidence and when they have no witnesses to corroborate and establish convincingly the testimony they give, it can hardly be expected that a judge or jury will yield to even the most subtle and persuasive argument of a prosecuting attorney. The time to secure and elicit evidence is when the arrest is made—not days, or even hours afterward. And the officers must know what is evidence, and how to get it. The writers' experience of a month as a Middlesex juror has convinced the A. L. A. that most of the trouble is lack of evidence, and but little else."

DIRIGIBLE AIRSHIP

TO CARRY MONOPLANE

LONDON, Oct. 7.—The recon- ditioned dirigible airship R-23, which has been successfully cruising around since yesterday afternoon, will, The Christian Science Monitor Correspondent learns, shortly experiment in carrying a monoplane. This is to be arranged so that it will be able to attach itself to the airship and to cast off in flight. The attachment gear is situated between the control cabin and the engine car.

Two International Figures

DR. JOSEPH WIRTH

Former German Chancellor.

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O'NEIL ENTERS MAYORAL RACE

Now 17 Formal Candidates
—Said to Have Fitzgerald,
Logan, Cole Support

With the taking out of nomination blanks by Joseph H. O'Neill, Boston today has 17 formal candidates for Mayor. Mr. O'Neill is chairman of the executive committee of the Federal National Bank and at one time was a Representative in Congress, also a member of the Boston School Committee. He is promised the political support of ex-Mayor John F. Fitzgerald, Maj. Gen. Edward L. Logan, Judge in the South Boston District Court, Brig. Gen. Charles S. Cole, who declined to be a candidate for Mayor; James A. Gallivan, Representative in Congress; Joseph C. O'Connell, formerly a member of Congress; Joseph A. Conry, formerly Ambassador to Russia, and many other Democrats in Boston.

It is asserted that Martin M. Lomasney, Democratic ward leader in Wards 1, 2 and 3 in Boston, which have 30,000 Democratic votes, is also said to look favorably upon Mr. O'Neill's candidacy.

Alonso B. Cook, State Auditor, Republican, today filed more than 1,000 names of registered, qualified voters as petitioners for his candidacy for the mayoralty.

Malcolm E. Nichols, also Republican candidate, has filed more than enough, or more than 3,000 names for his nomination. He is assured of formidable support.

Today the Malcolm E. Nichols for Mayor Women's Division Committee met, and Mrs. Priscilla T. Bacon, their chairman, told them which the women could do to help the candidacy of Mr. Nichols. There were more than 1,000 women have had varying degrees of political experience present at the gathering which Mr. Nichols addressed after Mrs. Bacon had concluded.

Today Thomas C. O'Brien, District Attorney of Suffolk County; John A. Kollier, sheriff of Suffolk County; Theodore A. A. Fitzgibbon, Commissioner; William T. A. Fitzgerald, registrar of deeds of Suffolk County; Frank A. Campbell, clerk of the Suffolk Superior Civil Court, and James T. Moriarty of the Boston City Council, all declared emphatically that the entry of Mr. O'Neill into the mayoralty contest would in no wise affect their candidacies.

High Standards Pleaded
in Support of Candidates

Intelligent voting on Nov. 3 by the moral elements of the city to the end of giving Boston the best type of mayor, members of the School Committee and City Council, is the objective of activities of numerous organizations including the Greater Boston Federation of Churches, the Boston League of Women Voters, the Woman's Christian Temperance Union through its civic department, and the Women's Republican Club of Massachusetts.

In one form or another they demand of their constituents: "Is Boston to repeat New York's experience?" and answer themselves, "We must select the best man for mayor, but we must not lose sight of the five members of the School Committee and the 22 members of the City Council, also to be elected."

Churches are being asked to post

EVENTS TONIGHT

Address, "The International Situation of the United States as an Englishman Sees It on His First Visit," by Prof. Arnold J. Toynbee, at dinner, Women's Club of Boston, 6:30.
Special Service Conference, Harvard University, Peabody Hall, Phillips Brooks House, 7:30.

Theaters
Cable Square—Abie's Irish Rose, 8:15.
Copley—The Right to Strike, 8:15.
Hollis—Glenn Hunter in "Toung Woodley," 8:15.
Majestic—Rose-Marie, 8.
New Park—The Show-Off, 8:15.
Shubert—The Student Prince, 8:15.
Tremont—Seven Years' Heaviness, 8:15.

Playhouse
Fenway—"Not So Long Ago" and "The Coming of Amos."
Tremont Temple—"The Iron Horse," 8:15.

EVENTS TOMORROW
Meeting of Society of Harvard Dames, Phillips Brooks House, 2.
First meeting of Harvard Seminary, Widener Y, 4.

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the names of the candidates in their vestries, to have an election sermon on the Sunday preceding election day or else devote the mid-week meeting to a discussion of the political situation and an explanation of how each citizen may do his duty at the polls. In this way it is hoped to get an unprecedented church vote.

"If Righteousness exalteth a nation, surely the church is the builder of the nation. Are we to build by intelligent action or neglect?" an appeal to the churches, reads, and they are told that Boston can have a clean government if the church votes.

Women Candidates to Speak to Women Voters' League

Three women candidates for municipal offices will be heard by delegates to the business meeting of the Massachusetts League of Women Voters at the Hotel Brunswick, Oct. 8. They are: Miss Frances G. Curtis, candidate for mayor of Boston; Mrs. Jennie Lottman Barron, candidate for the Boston school committee, and Mrs. Edmund A. Whitman, candidate for councilman-at-large of Cambridge. They will speak at the luncheon given in honor of Miss Belle Sherwin, president of the National League of Women Voters.

While it is not the purpose of present policy of the League to endorse candidates for public office, it does applaud those women who come into the political arena in the cause of good government. From these pioneer women others will learn lessons of practical import which should be of distinct advantage.

During the morning session, the League's legislative program will be considered and acted upon. At the afternoon session, finance and program are to be considered.

MR. BOWLES NOTIFIED OF CHURCH ATTITUDE

Congregationalists Pass Dry
Law Resolution

SOUTHAMPTON, Mass., Oct. 7 (Special).—Support of the Eighteenth Amendment is embodied in a resolution adopted by the Hampshire-East Association of Congregational Churches in its annual convention. The resolution will be sent to Henry L. Bowles, recently elected to Congress from the second Massachusetts District, at the opening of Congress. The Hampshire Association, which is meeting jointly with the Hampshire-East Association, also adopted a similar resolution.

The prohibition resolution sets forth that "Whereas, the Second Congressional District of Massachusetts has at a special election recently held chosen the Hon. Henry L. Bowles of Springfield to represent it in Congress and whereas, he may be acquainted with our views as to a body regarding the Eighteenth Amendment and the so-called Volstead Act, therefore be it

"Resolved, That we respectfully submit to him these facts that we, the Hampshire-East Association of Congregational Churches and Ministers, being a part of his constituency, wish to be placed on record as having been and now being strongly favorable to the Eighteenth Amendment and the so-called Volstead Act and believe in the rigid enforcement of the latter, and further, if in the future it should be deemed best in any way to modify the aforesaid act that it be done in the way of making it more enforceable, more easily enforced and harder to break; and, further, resolve that a copy of this resolution be sent to our representative, Hon. Henry L. Bowles, at the opening of Congress."

A resolution advocating the promotion of week-day religious education and vacation church schools was also adopted. About 300 delegates attended the session.

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entire stole of cocoa or
gray caracul; a full collar
and front border of
platinum wolf. The season's
smartest colors, of
course.

WOMEN'S COATS—SIZES 34 to 46

Ready for Use
by Adding
Cold Water

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POWERS TACKLE GUARANTEE PACT

(Continued from Page 1)

day's work, though the French Foreign Minister was less radiant than the German, who exclaimed: "Things are going on merrily."

Dr. Stresemann added: "We are now in the position of schoolboys who are entering the most difficult part of their curriculum."

M. Briand said: "Now don't expect a sensational concrete pact, exactly, as the discussion has only begun."

No settlement has been reached on the problem of how, or whether, France can guarantee that Poland and Czechoslovakia shall not become victims of aggressive wars.

Russia Keeps Eye on Locarno
The Italians are beginning to exercise influence on the conference. They seem to be disinterested in a guarantee for the Brenner frontier unless Austria should later be annexed to Germany, though they may be disposed to guarantee the Rhine with England. Just what machinery shall determine the aggressor remains to be fixed.

From English sources comes the opinion that Germany cannot rightfully too loudly object to France's desire to stand by its eastern allies, because it was forced to make security alliances with them after the failure of the Wilson tripartite project for the protection of France.

That Soviet Russia is keeping an eye on the Locarno discussions is shown by the arrival at Stresa, of Lago Maggiore, not far from Locarno, of M. Kerensky, counselor of the Soviet Embassy at Rome. It is alleged that from this frontier city he is maintaining close communication with agents at Locarno.

It is understood that the Security Pact as far as at present arranged provides for operation only after Germany enters the League of Nations.

Offer to Modify Occupation
Is Opposed in Berlin Press

By Special Cable
BERLIN, Oct. 7.—The alleged French offer to modify the occupation of the Rhinlands, provided Germany agrees to guarantee the Polish corridor and permit France to act as guarantor for arbitration agreements in the East is unanimously rejected in the strongest terms in the Berlin press. Even the Social Democratic Vorwarts, which is usually much in favor of a Franco-German understanding, declares that these two questions must be kept

apart, because they have nothing to do with each other.

The occupation of the Rhinlands, according to the Treaty of Versailles, guarantees Germany's reparation payments and French security. The first point, it is pointed out here, has been settled by Germany's acceptance of the Dawes agreement, while the security pact constitutes a new guarantee of French security, even exceeding the Treaty of Versailles, and when the pact is concluded a continuation of the occupation of the Rhinland will no longer be justified, it is declared.

The German People's Party in the Rhinland sent a resolution to Dr. Gustav Stresemann declaring that however much the population of the Rhinland may wish to get back its liberty it does not want ameliorations which might interfere with the course of Germany's foreign policy as a whole.

The Boersen Courier published a statement here last night, which is said to have originated with Dr. Stresemann, in which the German press is fervently requested not to discredit Germany's willingness to negotiate by again emphasizing that the conference may have no binding effects. "One cannot send a delegate to a conference," says the statement, "and then distrust him. One cannot demand of him to conduct negotiations and at the same time limit his freedom of movement by a thousand restrictions."

TECH NAMES GRADUATE
FOR NAUTICAL COURSE

Appointment of Prof. Lawrence B. Chapman '10, professor of marine engineering and transportation at Lehigh University, to conduct a course in ship operation at the Massachusetts Institute of Technology was announced today by Dr. Samuel W. Stratton, president of the institute. Professor Chapman also has served as assistant professor of mechanical engineering at the University of Maine.

Although the total enrollment of 2753 is 169 less than a year ago, there are 32 more students in the graduate courses. Two hundred and twenty-six students from 44 foreign countries are at the institute. 20 fewer than in 1924 and 36 fewer than in 1923. The number of women students dropped from 43 to 29.

The courses of electrical engineering and architecture gained 30 and 26 students, respectively, at the expense of the other 13 undergraduate religious education is concerned. This work is being delegated to the Council of Religious Education, whose chairman has a seat on the executive board of the Council of Churches.

Officers elected for the year are: Marshall N. Dana, president; Dr. H. H. Griffin, first vice-president; Dr. Clement G. Clark, second vice-president; C. A. Rice, third vice-president; Rev. C. H. Haskins, fourth vice-president; Dr. H. D. Haskins, secretary; Hugh Gravel, treasurer; Dr. Edward H. Pence, representative of the Ministerial Association.

PORTLAND, Ore., Oct. 4 (Special Correspondence).—The Portland Council of Churches and the Portland Council of Religious Education have effected a merger insofar as religious education is concerned. This work is being delegated to the Council of Religious Education, whose chairman has a seat on the executive board of the Council of Churches.

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MAINE TO GREET MR. MACMILLAN

Gov. Brewster and Other
Officials of State to Be at
Wiscasset Saturday

PORTLAND, Me., Oct. 7 (P).—Gov. Ralph O. Brewster has cut all engagements and with other state officials will be at Wiscasset on Saturday to meet Lieut. Commander Donald B. MacMillan and extend an official welcome to him and his companions upon the return of the Arctic expedition.

There also will be gathered at that little seaport, a dozen miles at the Sheepscot River from the coast, a large contingent from Bowdoin College, of which the returning explorer is an alumnus, and several hundred school children to greet them and congratulate them upon the results of their summer's work.

Immediately after the arrival and reception, it is planned to bring Commander MacMillan and the officers of the expedition by automobile to Portland, where a banquet will be tendered under the auspices of the Rotary Club at the Falmouth Hotel on Saturday night. This will be by invitation, and ladies will be present.

Commander MacMillan will make his first address on the expedition at this time, telling what has been accomplished and some of the experiences of the members of the party, if he approves the arrangements, as he was expected to go upon receipt of a radio message stating the plans, which was sent late yesterday by Daniel W. Hoeg, who has them in charge, under the direction of Governor Brewster. An address also will be given by the Governor.

Mr. Hoeg was advised in a message sent before the schooner Bowdoin sailed from Sydney by Commander MacMillan that he had stopped there only a few hours, cutting short all entertainment planned there, so as to reach Wiscasset on the date he previously had set.

The Bowdoin and the steamer Peary, which will join her at Hallifax, will proceed to Wiscasset together Saturday morning, arriving there at noon, after laying overnight at Monhegan Island, about 15 miles from the mainland, which they probably will reach at about sunset Friday night.

VERMONT COLONIAL
DAMES HOLD MEETING

BRATTLEBORO, Vt., Oct. 7 (Special).—The Vermont Society of Colonial Dames held their annual meeting

SIGNS, BANNERS, CARDS
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Kestly painted with the aid of Letter Patterns. Simply draw around a letter, or letters and fill in. Made in a variety of styles and sizes at surprisingly reasonable prices.

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J. F. Rahn, 2433 Greenview Ave., Chicago

for a change try—
MALT
Breakfast
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It has a different flavor

Costs less than a cent a dish

NO MORE ODORS
A few shakes of BENTLEY CRYSTAL immediately remove all odors from the home. Cleans, refreshes and fragrant. Cook with and at dinner. Perfect in every fastidious household. \$2.00 per package by mail. BENTLEY CRYSTAL CO., 44 Broadway St., Boston. Telephone MA 6244.

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SARASOTA, FLA.
A few lots left at \$850-\$950
Terms third cash—Balance easy
A profitable small Florida investment. 13 houses now under construction
M. C. POSS COMPANY
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High Times at Boston
Wednesday, 3 p. m.; Thursday, 3:32 a. m.
Light all vehicles at 5:48 p. m.

Traub's
DIAMONDS
WATCHES—JEWELRY
106 NEW MAIN ST.
—PHONE CONKERS 1428—
YONKERS, N. Y.

Hang Pictures Without
Showing Ugly Wires
MOORE PUSH-PINS
Class Heads—Steel Points
For Heavy Pictures
Moore Push-Pins Hangers
Scientifically Secure Refect
all parts everywhere.
MOORE PUSH-PIN CO.,
Philadelphia, Pa.

Two Unusual Costumes
at the Usual Price of One

There is but one Shop where you can get "Two Unusual Costumes at the Usual Price of One"

For no other reason than that they are Exhibit Models, we get them for much less, and sell them in the same way—at about half of prevailing prices.

For over 24 years, many of the most prominent American women have been ensembling their wardrobes from the fascinating Originals of this Shop. The atmosphere is decidedly distinctive. The salespersons are well coached in the ways of always being politely attentive but never obtrusive. A most unusual place.

And that's Maxon's—the Shop of a Thousand Samples—the Clearing House for the most exclusive Original Models of the foremost French and American modistes.

Specializing in the presentation of nothing but Samples—and only one of a kind.

FROCKS · GOWNS · COATS · COSTUMES
Half-Priced \$19 to \$198
MAXON MODEL COWNS
11 E. 36th St., New York City

Two Unusual Costumes
at the Usual Price of One

There is but one Shop where you can get "Two Unusual Costumes at the Usual Price of One"

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Two Men and Dog Chug Way Across Country in Motor Boat

The Transcontinental Makes One Portage Over
Rockies During Five-Month Cruise—Sky-Wapato,
the Canine, a Good Sailor

Special from Monitor Bureau
NEW YORK, Oct. 7.—Two men and a dog, chugging down the Hudson Sunday afternoon on the Transcontinental, may or may not have felt a thrill at sight of the skyline of New York City, but it is quite probable that after their rich experiences of a five-month trip across the continent by boat, these three travelers were somewhat immune to the splendor of a mere skyscraper.

John Edwin Hoag, one-time newspaper man of Los Angeles, commander; Frank S. Wilton, motion picture camera man and first mate, and Sky-Wapato, a sea-faring canine, are the first adventurers to make this trip across the country by boat, with a record of only one portage when the Transcontinental was carried over the Great Divide of the Rockies by motorcar to Fort Benton, Mont., and there launched in the headwaters of the Missouri.

The Transcontinental, an 18-foot craft driven by two four-horsepower outboard motors, has a five-foot beam and was specially constructed along dory lines for the trip. She started up the Columbia River from Astoria, Ore., on May 20 and completed a five-month journey when she tied up at the Columbia Yacht Club in the North River at Eighty-sixth Street.

The Transcontinental moved up against 213 miles of current to Sello Falls, Wash., where she was loaded on a car and sent over the Great Divide.

Mr. Hoag related that for 400 miles their progress to Wolf's Point was through a wild, uninhabited country, with slow progress through shallow waters. Sixty miles a day was considered good. Soon the rush of

Maple-Butternut Candy
Vermont's Own Confection
One Dollar Per Pound, Postage Paid
"It's Pure, That's Best!"
THE MAPLES
T. R. THOMAS Bristol, Vt.

NEW TACOMA SCHOOL PLAN
TACOMA, Wash., Oct. 2 (Special Correspondence).—Abolition of co-education in the junior high school grades is the goal toward which the Tacoma school system is working, according to William F. Geiger, superintendent.

Fairmont's Better Butter
No meal is better than Fairmont's

There are a limited number of rooms reserved for visitors to the city

You will be able to enjoy more than just a "room and bath" in this unusual hotel

EVERY comfort and luxury of other first class New York hotels, of course. But in addition attractions not offered by any other in the world.

A fully equipped GYMNASIUM—a fine SWIMMING POOL—a SOLARIUM—three beautiful LOUNGES—an Italian ROOF GARDEN—a well stocked LIBRARY—a delightful 160-room BREAKFAST ROOM—and many more features that will make your stop at the hotel the more enjoyable.

Write for descriptive leaflet. Mention the MONITOR.

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Only a short distance from a Church

Frederick Looser & Co. Inc.
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A Perfect Hat
To Crown a Fur Collar!

Consummate Art From Lewis and Paris

FASHIONED of hatters' plush in silky, plume black, with a delectable pin placed as East India would have placed it. Extraordinarily simple but distinctly

most modish Hat that has come out of Paris for topping a fur collar. Looser Studios copy or adapt this Lewis Hat at \$23.50.

Other Paris Hats Show Such Variety

that all faces can find the model that adds youthfulness, and Looser Studios copy or adapt them at prices meeting every pocketbook. Your favorite color, too, at

\$18.50 to \$40
Looser's—Second Floor.

Ready for Use
by Adding
Cold Water

Calcimo is the standard finish for all ceilings and walls. A 5 lb. package of Calcimo mixed with two quarts of cold water will produce enough paint to cover 450 sq. ft. of surface. It is prepared in White and 18 delicate tints.

Easily applied. Dries quickly and gives clear color without showing brush marks or laps. Ask to see color card.

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Established 1940
CARPENTER-MORTON CO.
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by Adding
Cold Water

Calcimo is the standard finish for all ceilings and walls. A 5 lb. package of Calcimo mixed with two quarts of cold water will produce enough paint to cover 450 sq. ft. of surface. It is prepared in White and 18 delicate tints.

CROPPED EARS PROTEST FAILS

Reported That American
Kennel Club Will Not
Bar Practice

Special from Monitor Bureau
NEW YORK CITY, Oct. 6.—There is every indication that the American Kennel Club is going to refuse the appeal to it by the American Veterinary Medical Association, to prevent the exhibition of dogs with cropped ears after Jan. 1, 1928, a Christian Science Monitor correspondent has learned authoritatively.

If this proves to be so many thousands of dog lovers and many veterinarians who are in sympathy with the campaign by the American Humane Association and other organizations throughout the country are going to be disappointed.

Confirmation of the report was given out by one of the highest officials of the Kennel Club. He refused to let his name be used, but said that the resolution would be tabled. He attempted to justify the action of the American Kennel Club by the declaration that cropping was not cruel.

The American Veterinary Association's resolution characterized the practice of cropping as "a needless practice, contrary to the ethics of the veterinary profession." Dr. L. A. Merrill, president of the veterinary association, said at the time of the introduction of the resolution that the cropping necessitated "brutal after care."

At the last quarterly meeting of the directors of the American Kennel Club it was decided to take no action against continuing the practice of cropping dogs' ears. The Kennel Club officials held that "very little suffering is involved in the methods used today," an official of that organization said. "It was the general expression of our officials at that time," he continued, "to refrain from meddling with the matter. All of them agreed that as the cropping of dogs' ears is a widespread custom and not merely as people suppose it to be, there is no reason to take action opposing it. We had a number of testimonials from veterinarians at that time characterizing the protests as 'old ladies' complaints' and emphasizing that the process amounts to very little pain for the dogs."

"In view of these facts, the resolution from the Humane Association was tabled, and it is extremely unlikely that the resolution just passed by the American Veterinary Medical Association will even come up for discussion at our next quarterly meeting in December."

Dr. J. T. MacFadden, veterinary surgeon for the Humane Society of New York, said today:

"While I do not see any chance of the American Kennel Club banning this practice at present, there is encouragement in the fact that the public is gradually being educated to the knowledge that the cropping of ears and tails is a cruel process. It takes a long time for an improvement to take effect; but we have two more years in which to educate the public in order to stop the practice by Jan. 1, 1928, as the American Veterinary Medical Association proposes, and we may be able to do it. It seems to me that the practice could be best abolished by state laws, as was done in first enforcing prohibition. For five years, the New York Veterinary Hospital has forbidden the practice of cropping, and not long ago the Kennel Club of England prohibited it."

TO USE AIRPLANES FOR OIL-FIELD TOURS

Sinclair Company Pioneers in
New Transportation

TULSA, Okla., Oct. 7 (AP).—The first airplane to be used by a major oil company for daily oil-field work has been purchased by the Sinclair Oil & Gas Company of Tulsa. Should this machine prove a complete success, a large fleet will be purchased and operated from Tulsa.

The airplane, a three-passenger machine, capable of high speed, is to be used by Wylie A. Martin, superintendent of production for the Sinclair Company, in his daily visits to Sinclair properties scattered

throughout the mid-continent oil fields.

Mr. Martin is enthusiastic over the possibilities of time saving. Not only will air transportation be used by the production department, if the pioneer airplane proves satisfactory, but it will be extended to include the pipe-line department, the gasoline sales department and the transportation end.

Mr. Martin said that the use of airplanes in the oil industry could not but prove a success. Five or six major oil companies in Tulsa are watching the experiment with interest and should it prove of value they may supplement automobiles with airplanes, said H. R. Tucker, secretary of the Tulsa Flying Club.

While many companies in the mid-continent field have used the air method of transportation now and then for an emergency trip to the oil fields, the Sinclair is the first company to purchase and own its own machine for daily use.

YALE EXPERIMENT AT FORD PLANT WAS 'HIGHLY SUCCESSFUL'

Director Crawford Calls It
Most Valuable Yet Devel-
oped by University

NEW HAVEN, Conn., Oct. 7 (Special).—The experiment of sending Yale students to work during the summer at the Ford Motor Company plant in Detroit was highly successful and most important, A. B. Crawford, director of the Yale Bureau of Appointments, said today. Fifty men, 43 of them self-supporting undergraduates, spent the summer in the automobile factory, earning about \$375 each, and obtaining valuable training by going through one department after another.

"The students," Mr. Crawford said, "were Yale College men interested in industrial management, the Sheffield Scientific School men observing problems, and the students of sociology attracted by the opportunities for research in that field."

Mr. Crawford, in commenting upon the success of the arrangements, said: "The men were given particular attention, shown every courtesy and were transferred from one department or type of work to another in order to broaden their experience. The industrial value of the experiment is reflected in the subsequent decision of several other companies to organize similar student groups next year."

The value to the students is reported by them greatly to have exceeded their own high expectations. As a medium for vocational study and practical training, the experiment proved by far the most valuable form of summer employment yet developed by the university. Since appreciation is therefore felt for the fine co-operation and consideration extended by Mr. Ford and his executives and to Jerome Davis, professor of practical philosophy at Yale, who initiated the plan.

CAMPAIGN AGAINST RODEOS TO GO ON, ASSOCIATION VOTES

Its Unwholesome Influence on Young, Report Shows—
Columbia University's Use of Bergh Humane
Fund Questioned at Session

TOLEDO, O., Oct. 7 (Special).—Accepting the report of its rodeo committee that "the rodeo serves no useful purpose, has an unwholesome influence on the character of the young, and tends to create a disregard for the rights of animals," the American Humane Association went on record favoring a continuous campaign throughout the United States against rodeos.

Adoption of the report came after debate in which John Shortall, president of the Illinois Humane Society, sought to amend it by qualifying opposition to the "cruel features" of rodeos only. Many delegates, however, declared opposition to rodeos under any name or whatever kind of cruelty, and by overwhelming vote turned down the amendment and adopted the complete report.

What Chicago Did
Julia M. Baldwin, of the Anti-Rodeo League of Chicago, reported on the efforts made in Chicago in opposing a recent rodeo, and declared that a permanent campaign would be made there till the rodeo is abolished.

"We raised the question in the public mind, 'What is cruelty?' we pointed out the humbug features of

FRENCH RESENT AMERICA'S ACT

Feeling Less Kindly Since
Debt Conference—Cail-
laux's Return Awaited

By SISLEY HUDDLESTON

By Special Cable

PARIS, Oct. 7.—Whether the temporary arrangements made at Washington regarding the French debts are to be ratified is doubtful, but there is considerable reaction against the original tendency to reject them unconditionally, out of hand. At least, say liberal politicians, await the return of Joseph Cailiaux and be guided by his declarations, favorable or unfavorable. The feeling is gradually turning toward the provisional settlement because it constitutes a partial moratorium for five years. In the meantime, the French are possible in given circumstances to argue against any drastic increase of the annuities.

There is still grumbling, based upon the fact that France, which now pays nothing, will take a burden on its shoulders and will not have a reward in the shape of the definite knowledge that it is an obligation which permits of financial consolidation.

France's Downward Tendency
But this view is modified by the renewed menacing downward curve of the franc. After remaining stationary for some time, the franc began to improve when the French mission went to America. It was generally believed that an agreement was certain, and the effect of this belief was duly registered in the amelioration of the franc. Disappointment and a certain loss of faith in the future of French finances if a settlement is not effected, is indicated in the present slipping of currency values.

Mr. Cailiaux's return today or tomorrow will throw new light on the negotiations, and an early decision whether the Washington proposals are to be accepted or rejected will, it is hoped, prevent further fluctuations. Unquestionably French illusions are destroyed by the Washington proceedings.

The Hague Tribunal Suggested
Certain sentiments have been cherished and they have been rudely shocked. There has always been a lively criticism of the British, but very little protest against any American action in France. It is therefore more notable that the French conception of America today has suddenly become far less kindly. The French think they have been badly treated both by friends and former enemies, pressed by the one and cheated by the other. Jules Brunet, a deputy, publicly suggests that the whole matter be sent before the Hague

tribunal which should be asked to examine the consequences for France of a Dawes plan as affecting the capacity of payment. That the liquidation of the war should leave France with heavier obligations than those which Germany may in practice meet, is considered an intolerable situation, and a link between inter-allied debts and German reparations must be established. The landing of M. Cailiaux will give fresh vivacity to the discussions.

World Change Policy
The foundation was started with a gift of \$100,000 in 1907. Resolutions of the American Humane Association declared that not much, if anything, has been done with proceeds of the fund, except to republish reports of humane societies, and that "the last of these compendiums has some grossly inaccurate statements."

Proper steps to have the gift used for the real promotion of humane education is the desire expressed in the resolution.

These publications which have resulted from the use of the fund have little value generally and very little practical value to the humane worker," declared W. K. Horton, president of the association, in explaining the stand of the body. "I knew General Garfield and often talked with him about the foundation. He expressed dissatisfaction with the way in which the fund was handled."

Mr. Horton said that he believed lectures had been given through the foundation both for and against vivisection. He indicated the association leaders would like to see the fund used for establishment of a chair on general humane subjects in Columbia University and for the training of skilled humane workers, so that it might "grow into great influence" as the donor had intended.

As a result of the deliberations on animal protection the association will ask the Postmaster-General to rescind the order which permits live alligators to be sent through the mails; it will lend its help to the formation of junior humane societies and promotion of pet parades, and will oppose the new form of cruelty that arises from shooting wild game with arrows.

The association commended the motion picture producers for their co-operation in prevention of cruelty to animals used in the picture studios.

Mrs. Minnie Muddern Piske, New York, was elected a new director of the association, and Miss Alva C. Blaffer, Paris; Ernest K. Coulter, New York; Peter G. Gerry, Providence, R. I.; and H. Clay Preston, Hartford, Conn., were re-elected to the board.

Stockholm (AP).—The merger of six of Sweden's largest steel works has just been announced, indicating an effort by the Swedish iron industry to recover the prominent place in the world's markets it held until a few years ago.

Mexico City (AP).—When President Calles addressed the opening of the session of Congress Sept. 1, it was the first time a speech by a Mexican President was radioed. Station CZE of the Ministry of Education carried it on a 330-meter wavelength.

Syracuse (AP).—Favorable conditions in the foundry industry of the country are reported by executives gathered in Syracuse for the twenty-ninth annual convention of the American Foundrymen's Association held here.

A. B. Root Jr., Boston, is to succeed L. W. Olson as president of the association.

Zürich (AP).—Germany's share in the world's production of oil is but 35 per cent, which barely covers 25 per cent of the country's requirements, said Prof. P. Schindler before the German Society of Chemists. After Germany lost its oil wells in Alsace-Lorraine with their annual yield of 70,000 tons, the wells of Wize, in Hannover, turned out to be of greatest promise.

For the first time existing derricks were replaced by a regular pit having a depth of 825 feet. With a single pit these wells now turn out the same production as with 600 derricks formerly, and far surpass the Alsatian output of pre-war days.

LEGION PARADE SETS HIGH MARK

State Delegations Vie in
Colorful Displays at the
Omaha Convention

By Special Cable

OMAHA, Neb., Oct. 7 (AP).—The most successful parade in the history of the American Legion was the comment of James A. Drain, National Commander, as the last organization in line, the Salvation Army, filed by the reviewing stands. It required two hours and forty minutes to pass.

Heading the line, by virtue of its greatest increase in membership last year, was the delegation from Florida. Nebraska was second. But both were far out-numbered by the Iowa and Wisconsin men and women.

Bands, drum corps, floats, and civilians made up the long line. Iowa, with its great mass of men each bearing a cornstalk and shouting Iowa's "national anthem," "That's Where the Tall Corn Grows," held a place in the parade nearly 30 minutes.

Wade Salute to President
The President was saluted by the lifting of a veritable forest of corn stalks. Even drum majors of the Iowa bands beat time with corn stalk batons.

Iowa was joined by South Dakota in throwing corn to the 250,000 spectators, who lined the route of march. California threw oranges. Drum corps, attired in bright uniforms, received rounds of applause.

One remarkable float was that of the Racine (Wis.) Post, a group of bronze painted men, representing soldiers in action, posed so realistically, despite the bumping and jouncing of the truck which bore them, that many thought the group was cast.

Other floats depicted the various industries of various sections. The Vermont marchers were few, but President Coolidge beamed as they passed.

The Wyoming men were dressed as cowboys and rode along ahead of two old-time stage coaches. Tennesseans were few, but the Chattanooga Drum Corps caused much comment by its appearance as men just from the trenches. Pennsylvania had the largest group of women.

The delegates from China, Panama, Hawaii, and the Philippine Islands attracted applause.

During the parade a fleet of airplanes flew over the route of march. Philadelphia was unanimously selected for the 1926 American Legion national convention, when the report of the time and place committee was ratified.

CHURCH TO AID THE FALLEN
TORONTO, Ont., Oct. 5 (Special Correspondence).—The United Church of Canada, according to a resolution passed recently, will help men released from penitentiaries, jails, and prisons. Several pastors have recently visited local jails and these visits are responsible for the action of the United Church. Every conference of the United Church will be requested to extend every assistance in the work.

Clark Fifth Avenue Palace Begging Bid of \$2,000,000

Famous \$7,000,000 Mansion's Site Valued Higher
Than Building, for Which Montana Senator
Gathered Parts Throughout the World

NEW YORK, Oct. 7 (AP).—The \$7,000,000 Fifth Avenue palace of William A. Clark of Butte, Mont., formerly Senator, with 121 rooms and 31 baths, is going begging at \$2,000,000. Real estate brokers regard the land on which it stands as more valuable than the building, and say the house depreciates the site because of the cost of razing it.

The offer of the mansion for sale marks another step in the speedy passing of the famous avenue as the home of wealth and its development for retail trade and apartment houses. The white marble mansion of Vincent Astor and the chateau of Mrs. Cornelius Vanderbilt both have been sold recently.

Mrs. Clark does not care for her mansion because she prefers to live in Santa Barbara, Calif. Twenty-five years ago when it was built the city's corporation counsel in a tax dispute said neither king nor emperor could disdain it, so great was its splendor. Some buyers now estimate its value at \$1,600,000. The palace, which nobody seems to want stands at Fifth Avenue and Seventy-Seventh Street, facing Central Park. The site is valuable for apartment house development.

The senator bought a stone quarry and cut his own stone. He bought a wood working and plaster plant. Parts of the interior were gathered

from all over the world. He put in a marble lighting plant and installed an astronomical observatory in the tower. The woodwork was inlaid with gold leaf.

The art collection which it housed and which was willed as a whole to the Metropolitan Museum, was rejected recently because there was not room enough to keep it intact, as he demanded. The collection went to the Corcoran Art Gallery in Washington.

The Astor mansion recently was sold for \$3,000,000. The Vanderbilt chateau brought \$7,100,000, and on its site at Fifty-Seventh Street and the avenue will be erected a 56-story hotel, expected to be the tallest in the world.

J. C. TORY SWORN IN
HALIFAX, N. S., Oct. 3 (Special Correspondence).—James Cranston Tory has been sworn in as Lieutenant-Governor of Nova Scotia, here. A curious phase of Mr. Tory's appointment as Lieutenant-Governor is in the fact that he is the third consecutive incumbent of that office to have won his success in business life in the insurance world. His predecessor, J. Robson Douglas, is internationally known as one of the foremost insurance men of the continent and MacCallum Grant, his predecessor, was the head of one of the leading insurance companies of eastern Canada.

REVILLON FRÈRES, CREATORS OF FUR FASHIONS TO THE WORLD

Plain Tales of the North

By CAPTAIN THIERRY MALLET

True stories of the North gathered by the President of Revillon Frères during his annual inspection of the trading posts.

A Birch Bark Canoe

A CANOE—may she be a 16-foot cruiser or a 22-foot freighter—is at all times a small craft, especially on a lake when the nearest shore happens to be a very long distance off.

Men who live in the far North pass all their time on the water as soon as the ice disappears in the spring. They are so accustomed to their cranky canoes that it never occurs to them to bother about what they should do if, by any chance, something unusual happens. But in case of emergency they think and act very quickly. I had an example of it a few years ago on Abitibi Lake.

Two Indians were freighting a heavy load of hardware in a birch bark canoe. They had a head wind and the waves were pretty high. The men at the bow thought the canoe was packed too much by the stern and shouted over his shoulder to the steersman to shift some of the load forward. The latter, from his seat in the stern, seized a twenty-five pound bag of shot at his feet and

threw it five feet or so in front of him towards the middle of the canoe. The bag landed in an empty space right at the bottom of the canoe. The craft was old and rotten. The bag of shot simply broke the ribs, tore a gaping hole in the birch bark and disappeared straight down to the bottom of the lake.

Instantly the water started pouring in. One mile from shore, a nasty sea running and a leak larger than a man's head which would fill and sink any canoe in a few minutes!

The steersman gave one yell and then jumped like a huge frog, landing in a sitting position right in the middle of that hole. He stuck there, shivering, with water to his waist, until the bowman, realizing the danger and paddling madly for shore, succeeded at last in beaching the canoe high and dry.

Copyright, 1925
Next tale October 27



COMPARE FURS

As well as their prices!

Revillon Frères gather their own furs in the far North

TO compare prices tells you nothing about furs! But compare the furs . . . and then the prices . . . and you learn the value of the garments. Cheapness may mean inferior furs or imitations.

Revillon Frères guarantee durable, beautiful and genuine furs. An investment in such furs means true economy and lasting satisfaction.

It is true that the prices range greatly . . . from \$50 to \$50,000. The inexpensive furs are from fur bearing animals that are plentiful. But the same careful workmanship, the latest fashions, and excellent grades of furs are assured throughout.

The new fashions in the Fifth Avenue establishment are not one hour later than

those shown in the Paris and London salons. A fashion cable is sent daily from Paris. Expert designers divide their time between the three Revillon Frères establishments.

Furs are sent direct from Revillon Frères' own world-wide trading posts to their work rooms.

Only prime furs are gathered . . . which assures the use of magnificent pelts. Carefully matched for color, markings and width . . . they are treated by highly trained scientists, then fashioned in the newest modes by expert furriers.

You will find that Revillon Frères prices and furs compare more than favorably with furs sold elsewhere.



Revillon Frères
FIFTH AVENUE at 53rd Street NEW YORK

JURY ON ART TOURS BOSTON

Visits Historic Shrines Under Guidance of Homer St. Gaudens

Under the informed tutelage and guidance of Homer St. Gaudens, son of the famous sculptor, and himself director of the Fine Arts department of Carnegie Institute, the three distinguished artists, Senor Hermenegildo Anglada y Camarassa of Spain, M. Ernest Laurent of France and Alcegaon Talmage of England, members of the art jury which recently sat in Pittsburgh, yesterday concluded their tour of Boston's art and historic shrines.

The party visited the famous Fenway Court which they felt contained an unusually remarkable collection, very important as a contribution to the artistic resources of its community; the Boston Museum of Fine Arts, where they were especially interested in the practically completed latest addition to the famous Egyptian collection of Dr. George Reisner; various collections at Harvard University, where they were guests of President A. Lawrence Lowell; the home of Mrs. Charles Perkins, which contains a notable collection of rare paintings and sculptures, and several other points of critical interest.

The three artists agreed that the architecture in the larger cities of the United States was the most virile in the world today. Their spokesman said, in part: "In this greatness of your architecture we feel we can foresee a future for you as a nation in painting, which has always followed around which is the father of all the arts."

"Your painting today is copied from the European school but the time is coming, we believe, when you will see the beauty of your own land and there will be a great new school to follow in the footsteps of Whistler and Sargent, perhaps to transcend them."

The artists were particularly impressed with the John Singer Sargent works on public view in Boston, inasmuch as they felt his influence upon painting and painters would perhaps be even more cumulative and forceful from this time forward.

Mr. Talmage had never before visited the United States, and is best known for his landscapes and paintings of animals. The Spanish member of the jury, Senor Anglada, likewise making his first visit here, but four of his paintings hung in the Paris salon in 1904, after he had gone to Paris to study at the age of 19. M. Laurent is a professor at the Ecole des Beaux Arts in Paris, won the Prix de Rome in 1889, and won medals at the Paris salon in 1895 and 1900. In 1900 he exhibited at the Carnegie Institute for the first time.

IMPORT VALUATIONS SHOW BIG ADVANCE

September Alone Shows Gain of \$4,000,000 Over Year Ago

With valuation of imports at the Massachusetts Customs District in September amounting to \$20,663,742, the total valuation for the first nine months of 1923 reached \$246,181,160, compared with \$181,758,965 for the corresponding nine months of 1922, according to official figures made public by customs officials today. The September figures alone show a gain of more than \$4,000,000 over September, 1922, when the imports were valued at \$18,341,464.

Duties collected on this merchandise, under the tariff laws, amounted to \$4,474,548.88 in September, compared with \$3,640,274.16 in September, 1922. The total duties collected in the first nine months of this year amount to \$37,115,806.53, contrasted with \$32,769,542.51 for the same period of last year.

While these figures apply to the entire Massachusetts district, taking in Gloucester, Salem, Fall River, New Bedford, etc., by far the bulk of the merchandise entered the country via the port of Boston. Federal officials take the increase in imports to indicate improving business in industry.

GRADUATION PLANNED BY NAUTICAL SCHOOL

The sixty-second graduation exercises of the Nautical School will be held on board the school ship, Nantuxet, at the North End Park, tomorrow at 11:30 a. m. Francis T. Bowles, chairman of the Board of Commissioners, will preside.

Frank G. Allen, Lieutenant-Governor, and the Rev. Albert C. Dieffenbach, the editor of the Christian Register, will be present. The Alumni Association prizes will be handed to the honor graduates by Clarence E. Perkins of the class of 1885.

The prizes awarded by the Boston Chamber of Commerce will be presented by Frank S. Davis, manager of the maritime association of the Chamber of Commerce.

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BUSINESS TOO GOOD, MONEY TOO EASY, SAYS C. W. BARRON

Boston Financial Expert Declares in West That Wealth Without Service Does Not Mean Permanent Prosperity for Country

BATTLE CREEK, Oct. 6.—"Business is too good," said Clarence W. Barron, the financial publisher, to a reporter for the Moon-Journal who caught this journalist at Battle Creek while on his way to Chicago.

"How can business be too good?" asked the Moon-Journal reporter.

Mr. Barron replied: "Business can be too good when it invites people to make their business commitments or their investments upon earnings that may be only temporary. For instance, the public has suddenly become aware of the sound values in the motor field and in the leading motor concerns of this country, and too many people are itching for a taste of Mr. Ford's prosperity without giving any Ford service."

"Business is too good when it tempts large owners in motor stocks to part with their shares at rising prices and tempts the public to go into debt to buy them."

"It is prosperity and business expansion that breeds the trouble for the future. Too much easy money has been made of late where no service has been rendered."

The Motor Situation

"Do you look for any reaction in the motor business?"

"Nobody can hazard a guess as to the future of the motor industry in this country. If Henry Ford would build 1000 miles of good roads in China and teach the Chinamen how to build them, he could make an export business he now little dreams of."

"The world loves to go on wheels. It is the first real thing that a child craves. Early in life we delight to ride a wheel with one foot if we have to walk with the other foot. The most deep seated ambition in human nature is to go upon wheels."

"No country in the world has now the wonderful roads and the cheap and good motors possessed in the United States and no man can set any limit to the American motor industry or the future values in the mass production of this country or the economies and cheap prices therefrom. But we are now entering a period where we must expect sharp reactions in our progress."

"There is only one thing certain in this whole business and that is, with continued business activity, there will be increasing demands for money. The low rates for money in this country are immediately behind us and not immediately in front of us. Money is the real key to the situation. There has been too much easy money."

Mr. Coolidge's Program

"Will the tax program of Mr. Coolidge go through, and will not that help money?"

"The tax program of Mr. Coolidge will go through, but it will not help money. It will shift capital back to enterprise and present many new angles in the local taxation program."

"Do you and Mr. Coolidge still stand with the people?"

"I have never seen a time when the country was so unanimously in favor of Mr. Coolidge."

Authentic Reproductions of Early American Maple Gateleg Table, Chairs, and Tavern Table

Mirrors, Correct Framing, Pictures WILLIAM TRENOUTH 93 1/2 ST. JAMES AVENUE, BOSTON

RUG CLEANING and Oriental Repairing

Our Watchwords Are—"Courtesy and Service"

Adams & Swett ROXBURY, MASS.

Rug Cleaners for 69 Years Roxbury 9800-9801

EST. 1855

A Custom Tailored Suit per se

IN THESE days when many are lowering quality standards to meet a price we will continue to keep faith with our patrons by serving them as in the past.

The buyer of a Ford, Packard or Rolls Royce readily appreciates their distinctions of value as indicated by appearance, wear and comfort on the road.

There are similar distinctions of value to be considered in one's clothes, and it is to the scrupulous maintenance of the best quality standards that our every thought and energy is dedicated.

Our Autumn importations, now available in full, represent the ultimate of distinction in men's fabrics and it is our hope that we may have the pleasure of serving you in the selection of your season's wardrobe.

The outstanding distinction of custom work at a safe economical price as you will see.

Our own importation of London Tail coats Ready-to-wear. Moderately priced

LOUIS PINKOS College Tailor—Maker of Men's Clothes

Sargent Bldg., 2nd Floor 45 Bromfield St., Boston

James I. Wingate & Son Copley Square, Boston

Interior Decorations Church Work a Specialty

Plain and Decorative Painting Distinctive Furniture

YALE REVISES SCHOLARSHIPS

Larger Tuition Stipends to Accompany a Slight Advance in Standard

NEW HAVEN, Conn., Oct. 7 (P)—Yale University has adopted a new scale of tuition scholarship stipends and a higher minimum standard of qualifications for scholarship aid for incoming freshmen this year, and the new scale will be effective for all undergraduates next year.

Under the new rule, students maintaining an average grade of 85 or above will receive \$400 for the year and those maintaining an average of 75 to 84 inclusive will receive \$300 for the year, which is the full amount of the tuition fee.

Three Classes

Yale for some time past has had three classes of tuition scholarships or scholarship loans, granted to students selected on the basis of high character, financial need and promise of leadership. The stipends, as determined by the student's scholastic average varied from \$300 a year to \$180.

Under the new plan the general criteria for scholarship aid remain unchanged but the minimum scholastic average qualifying a student for such assistance has been raised from 70 to 75. The number of individual scholarships thus available will under the new plan be reduced, but those students selected under the higher standards will receive a larger measure of assistance, as the per capita stipend has been materially increased.

Dramatic Association

Several appointments were announced by the Yale Dramatic Association last night.

James W. Cooper of New Britain, Conn.; Frank R. Miles of Fort Myers, Fla.; Edward J. Powell Jr. of Columbus, O.; Thomas Sinclair of Cedar Rapids, Ia. and Thomas J. Walsh of Hartford, Conn., have been added to the acting staff.

George C. Brooks of Mount Vernon, N. Y.; Edward H. Dodd Jr. of New York City and John T. Manson of Brookline, Mass., have been appointed to the business staff and John T. Dillon of Rocky Hill, Conn.; Elmer Hesse of Red Bank, N. J.; Arthur L. Shipman Jr. of Hartford, Conn., have been added to the acting staff.

The executive organization of the New England Grand Assembly is as follows: Mrs. Lulu H. Gobrecht, chairman; Mrs. Marie Whittemore, secretary; Emil W. Gobrecht, treasurer; Robert Southworth, master of ceremonies; Chester Campbell, decorations; Warren Adams and Miss Marion Kennedy, music and choir; W. L. Terhune, Hervey Mason and Charles Barnham, finance, jurisprudence; Guy Andrews Ham, Kenneth Dunlop, legislation; Mrs. Emily Eldredge, appeals and grievances; Francis Hanson, auditing.

The Situation in Florida

"I don't remember ever to have discussed politics with Mr. Coolidge. What interests him is the progress of the country; the upbuilding of business, the full employment of labor, and the peace of the world."

"How long will the Florida land boom last?"

"Long enough to attract millions of legitimate capital into the development of homes and winter resorts in the great State of Florida; and, I fear, also long enough to attract millions of speculative money into the State of Florida lands where no service can be rendered the community by their appreciation. But don't forget the land values will give Florida more taxes and more good roads and make a marvelous development in a state that must have more and more direct relations with the money of the whole Atlantic coast and as far west as Chicago."

"Land booms are all right as an advertisement. When they put high land valuation under homes they become a menace to prosperity and to sound business conditions."

"Florida has the advantage over California by reason of its nearness to the northern cities and to developing Cuba."

"America is getting more concentrated in its business and social life every year. The Florida land boom concerns Europe as much as anybody else. The late war changed many currents, both in trade and travel. We learned that we have just as good winter climate in Florida as in the Mediterranean and can go and come here much more quickly and be kept better in touch with home."

ORDER OF RAINBOW HAS QUICK GROWTH

New England Grand Assembly to Be Instituted in Boston

New England Grand Assembly Order of the Rainbow for Girls will be instituted by Mrs. Lulu H. Gobrecht, Supreme Deputy, at Convention Hall, Boston, on Oct. 27. This will mark the first anniversary of the initiation of the first class of candidates.

The grand assembly in New England will furnish several candidates and the grand officers will initiate these candidates in full form after the installation ceremonies. According to the invitation, the opening of the grand assembly will be at 7:30 p. m.; installation of grand officers at 7:45 p. m.; initiatory ceremonial by grand officers at 9 p. m., and an exhibition drill by the Boston Assembly Patrol following.

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SPARKS MULE and HORSE COMPANY

Established 1860 WHOLESALE AND RETAIL DEALERS IN ALL CLASSES OF HORSES AND MULES. St. Louis National Stock Yards, Ill.

WILDEY SAVINGS BANK

52 BOYLSTON ST., BOSTON A MUTUAL SAVINGS BANK Deposits Go On Interest OCTOBER 15 and the 15th of each month.

Learn to Play—and Make It Pay! You can easily do both with a BUESCHER True Tone Trombone \$65 up

Others from \$15.00 up. A complete BUESCHER system may while you play. Write for booklet and information—now.

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Agas ago as in the present day—women liked beautiful clothes! But they didn't have the opportunity to select smart apparel as we do now at La Chatelaine Inc.

GOWNS 159 Newbury Street, Back Bay 6103 BOSTON, MASS.

The Mentone --a different oxford You expect an oxford by I. Miller to be different, dainty and distinctive.... That is why, among the smartest women, the Mentone is proving so popular for the cooler days.

In Brown Kid at \$15.50 pr. I. Miller's Fifth Ave. Footwear Exclusively at Hovey's in Boston

C. F. Hovey Co. Established 1841 BOSTON

Miss Brandeis Speaks in Court

Justice Retires From Bench as Daughter Addresses Nation's Tribunal

WASHINGTON, Oct. 7 (P)—The daughter of a justice of the Supreme Court has appeared in that tribunal as counsel in the oral argument of a case.

She is Miss Susan Brandeis, daughter of Justice Louis D. Brandeis, and appeared as counsel for Joseph P. Margolin, a New York lawyer convicted of violating the statute prohibiting acceptance of a fee larger than \$3 for the preparation and presentation of an affidavit to the Veterans' Bureau. As soon as she arose to speak her father withdrew from the bench.

TEXTILE-ART EXHIBIT IN BOSTON DEFERRED

The exhibition of textiles, planned by the Boston Chamber of Commerce in conjunction with the Boston Art Club, to encourage original effort in designs of textile fabrics, which was to have opened at the Boston Art Club today, has been postponed indefinitely.

Out of some 50 textile mills to whom appeals were sent to submit samples of fabric of a nature akin to art, only seven were able to respond today. Consequently the exhibition was delayed and pending further meetings by the chamber committee of which Walter H. Kilham, architect, is chairman, it is likely that the exhibit will be held in conjunction with the International Cotton Manufacturers' Convention.

Cleasners Dyers HOUSE OF DALOZ EST. 1860 Garments Draperies Rugs

11 Humphrey Street Phone R. 3, 3035-0031

We are now showing a complete assortment of Ladies' Coats and Wraps with Luxurious Fur Trimmings, also Imported Tailored Models in silk Brocade and wool. These fashions have been personally selected by our own Dress and Gown buyer early this fall in Paris. They are attractively priced and warrant your consideration.

MISS HOLLAND 567 BOYLSTON STREET, BOSTON, MASS.

Invest for a Home in Villa Rica at Boca Raton on Florida's East Coast

From Palm Beach, all along the Gold Coast to Miami, the inquiring visitor is impressed with the answers to his questions concerning the George W. Harvey development in Villa Rica at Boca Raton.

Chambers of Commerce, big Real Estate operators in Palm Beach and Miami—substantial business men who have made fortunes on Florida's East Coast, all admit, without exception, that in Villa Rica at Boca Raton, George W. Harvey, now one of the big figures in Florida's rapid progress, has a development unequaled on the Gold Coast.

The distinctiveness of Villa Rica lies fundamentally in its location, from both the standpoint of the home lover and as a commercial center.

The Gold Coast of Florida is that wondrous stretch of beach running seventy miles from Palm Beach to Miami—here is the real heart of Florida—it is here great developments are being carried through.

And here, just a pleasant drive from its world-famous neighbor, Palm Beach, is Villa Rica, with over a mile of ocean frontage. The property extends back across the Ocean Boulevard and East Coast Canal to the Dixie Highway, and just beyond the Florida East Coast Railway.

Activity is everywhere apparent—the railroad is busily working on the new double track system which will solve the transportation problem—the Dixie Highway is a maze of traffic—millions are being spent on development and on improvements.

The possibilities of Villa Rica are unlimited. The immense resources of George W. Harvey and his associates are fully and unreservedly back of this entire project.

You will be interested in the many things we can tell you about Florida and its opportunities for the cautious investor.

Representatives at our Boston office will be glad to give you full information.

George W. Harvey Realty Co. Room 714, Atlantic National Bank Building Post Office Square, Boston Telephone Congress 2586

GEORGE W. HARVEY CO. Dept. A, Room 714, Atlantic National Bank Building Boston, Mass. Please send me your map and information about Florida.

Name

Address

City

State

1925 FOOD FAIR DRAWS CROWDS

Increasing Attendance
Marks Varied Exhibits in
Horticultural Building

The fact that any heat whatever, permitted to touch the ingredients of a pie in its preparation for the oven, is detrimental to the final perfection of the pie, was brought out today by Mrs. Susan H. Blakely at the Boston Food Fair, to whose booth visitors, by tens and scores, were a well defined path in their zeal for the cultivation of greater wisdom in the all-important matter of baking. The crowds of eager listeners to Mrs. Blakely's advice were a significant refutation of the charge that pie is disappearing from the menu of the American home, or any other home, for that matter, it would appear.

No heat until the pie goes into the oven, was the handling whatever, were decreed by Mrs. Blakely. "Too much liquid, too much shortening, too much handling defeat the end of good pies. Heat is highly detrimental in the handling of pie crust. Shortening should be cut with a silver knife, for silver knives remain cool. Ice water should be used in mixing. A cloth-covered rolling pin and rolling board help. The oven for the first 15 minutes should be kept at an even degree of 450 degrees, and for the last half-hour, to properly bake a pie, the heat should be moderated to 350 or even 300 degrees."

"Grocer's Night" offered the rank and file members of the Boston Retail Grocers' Association, under whose auspices the annual Boston Food Fair is being held this week in Horticultural Hall, an opportunity to assemble and contribute to the program, which was observed last night. The neighborhood grocery is dependent for its success, it is pointed out by officials of the association, upon the ingenuity exercised by the individual grocer and his staff to catch the attention of the housewife and mold it into the enthusiasm which spreads through his neighborhood and attracts his public. The more suggestions he can offer, not obtrusively or dogmatically, but deftly and in a helpful manner, the more he is able to obtain the confidence of those who look to him for means whereby the monotony of household routine and the planning of meals can be broken. For housewives, boarding-house proprietors, restaurant managers and those who plan menus in hotels constitute the public of the grocer.

New Versions Wanted
If they can be shown ways to achieve new versions of old ideas in the arrangement and combination of foodstuffs they are thankful and the lectures on various subjects in connection with the foodstuffs liberally displayed are the most practical avenue to their gratitude.

An innovation this year is the "15-minute lecture" and motion picture exhibit in the lecture hall. Fifteen minutes, officials of the show feel, is sufficient to present a household problem concretely with its solution and to keep interest fresh.

The ubiquitous small boy, who annually visits the food fair by the hundreds made his appearance when the doors opened yesterday and will continue to, according to all prog-

notification, sometimes under parental guidance, sometimes not. Officials welcome the small boys because while they are often a strategic tax on the stores of free samples, they do unquestionably possess crystal clear memories. And every mother knows what a loving fight there is in attempting to dissuade youthful members of her family from insisting upon this dessert or that kind of biscuit.

AMERICAN COTTON GOODS DEFENDED

New Bedford Rotarians Hosts
at Luncheon

POLAND SPRING, Me., Oct. 7 (Special)—"Do not be misled by the word 'imported,' for here in the United States we can manufacture cotton comparable in every way with the finest from abroad," Charles S. Ashley Jr., president of the Rotary Club of New Bedford, Mass., told the delegates attending the thirty-first Rotary convocation here yesterday. The New Bedford Club, which has 48 members to the convocation, had charge of yesterday's luncheon, and as proof of the president's statement visiting delegates and their wives were presented with dress goods and shirt materials made in the New Bedford mills.

The large dining hall of the hotel was decorated with cotton bolls and in addition to the dress and shirt patterns the New Bedford delegation distributed dozens of silk dress patterns, cotton blankets, rubber bathing caps and quantities of other articles "made in New Bedford." Every woman attending the convocation in the New Bedford party wore a dress of "made in New Bedford" cloth.

President Ashley, in his address, said: "The products of our New Bedford cotton mills which we have today presented you were made in the United States of America from cotton grown in the United States of America, and by workers employed in the United States of America. As loyal Americans we ought to give first thought and first choice to American products, but, unfortunately, too many of our people seem to think that the word 'imported' means 'superiority.' Do not be misled. Here in the United States of America we manufacture goods that are comparable in every respect to the best that come from abroad."

And this is true of practically every kind of merchandise. In a few isolated instances of highly specialized products, some foreign nation may excel. By the same token, we excel in some things and in the general run of products are not approached either in quality or quantity by any other nation in the world.

ENGINEERS TO MEET

BURLINGTON, Vt., Oct. 7 (Special)—The fall meeting of the Vermont Society of Engineers will be held here Oct. 12 and 13, for the first time since 1914. The program has not yet been arranged. The membership, which numbers between 200 and 300, includes most of the leading engineers in the State.

FORE RIVER WAYS CLEAR OF VESSELS

No New Construction Said
to Be in Sight

* Launching of the U. S. S. Lexington last week cleaned the ways at Fore River yard of the Bethlehem Shipbuilding Corporation of new vessel construction. The Lexington is far from completed, however. The airplane carrier is now in wet basin, where machinery will be installed and the inner structure completed. This work will last well into the fall of 1926.

The only other ship work at Fore River consists of overhauling the Argentine battleships Rivadavia and Moreno—a year's work. Considerable repair business is being done at Bethlehem's Simpson plant at East Boston.

SPORTSMEN PURPOSE TO PROTECT GROUSE

A conference of sportsmen and citizens interested in the preservation of the ruffed grouse will be held on Wednesday, Oct. 14, at the rooms of the Massachusetts Fish and Game Protective Association, Joy Street. The purpose of the conference is to launch a two-year campaign which will provide for an intensive study of the bird. Dr. Alfred O. Gross of Bowdoin College, an eminent ornithologist, is to address the meeting next Wednesday, and is to be head of the investigating committee. Dr. John C. Phillips and Dr. Thomas Barbour have been appointed a committee, and have prepared recommendations.

ADVENTISTS HOLD MEETING

WESTFIELD, Mass., Oct. 7 (Special)—Addresses by pastors and visitors featured the session of the Western Massachusetts and Connecticut Advent Christian Conference in the Advent Church today. More than 100 pastors and delegates were present. A business session was conducted this morning. The Rev. Henry Stone of Wallingford, Conn., was re-elected president of the conference at the session yesterday.

CHINESE TO FETE ANNIVERSARY

Chinese students of Greater Boston are to celebrate the fourteenth anniversary of the founding of the Chinese Republic next Saturday afternoon in Bates Hall of the Young Men's Christian Association. There will be an art exhibit, short talks about China, a pantomime adapted from an old Chinese play, and other entertainment.

HARRIMAN MANGANESE ACTIVITY
BERLIN, Oct. 7.—Genselkuchen has concluded an agreement with the Harriman group to continue extraction of manganese at Tschiatzuri until Harriman & Co.'s technical preparations are complete.

Pear Tree Works Overtime



Blossoms Appearing on a Pear Tree on Prospect Hill, Somerville, Attract Many Observers Who, Having Heard the Story, Were Not Willing to Believe Until They Verified It Visually.

Ambitious Pear Tree Is Admired

One Crop of Fruit Harvested.
Blossoms Appear for Second
Yield in Year

Having duly borne one crop of fruit this season, the pear tree, located on Prospect Hill in Somerville, scarcely 100 feet from the site occupied by American forces during the siege of Boston, is now radiant with its second putting forth of ivory blossoms.

Hitherto the tree has just been a pear tree. Now it has taken on the glamour of a fable and visitors from far beyond the borders of Prospect Hill have hastened up the long, abrupt incline to see if the story could really be true, to smell the delicate blossoms adorning the tree in such calm defiance of all the laws of seasonability and the tradition of pear trees.

It was upon Prospect Hill that the Union flag, with its 13 stripes for symbols of the United Colonies, first bade defiance to an enemy in January, 1776. A tablet now marks the site and it is within a stone's throw of the tablet that the slender pear

tree has made so curious a name for itself by exhibiting not only perfect and vigorous blossoms, but new, tender foliage as well.

Neighborhood comment attributes the circumstance to chance, but there is intense pride to be found upon all sides as well, for has not a pear tree which yesterday was just a pear tree, brought a new cause for admiring comment to a hill which was inseparably bound with the early patriotisms of Boston.

HOLYOKE AIRPORT PROJECT UNDER WAY

HOLYOKE, Mass., Oct. 7 (Special)—Development of an airport in this city is under way as the result of a vote taken by the executive committee of the Chamber of Commerce to sponsor the movement. A committee has been appointed to make the necessary arrangements.

The committee also contemplates addressing a petition to the water department requesting that the field at Ashley Ponds, now being used as an air field, be designated an airport. This would not involve any large expenditure, and the field is ideally located for both land and seaplanes. The committee also plans to have suitable insignia placed in the field.

FINDING MAY AFFECT ELECTRICITY RATES

Utilities Board Orders Service
to Dorchester Residents

There is a possibility that the residents of the city of Boston may sometime in the future have to pay a higher rate for electricity furnished by the Edison Company of Boston than other communities in the company's territory. This fact was brought out by the Public Utilities Commission when it ordered the company to supply service to several residents of the Dorchester district.

The street commissioners of Boston had refused the company's petition for pole locations in the district, contending that the company should put the wires underground. Public Utilities Commission upheld the street commissioners in their ruling, but in their report stated: "Users of electricity in those communities where the local authorities do not require costly underground construction ought not to be called upon to contribute to the payment of this costly construction in those parts of Boston or other communities where it is required in the interest of public safety."

Obviously, the continuance of the present attitude of the street commissioners in Boston can lead to but one result, and that is a higher rate for electricity to be charged in Boston than that applicable to other communities served by the company in which this expensive form of construction is not required. In the consideration of any future petition for the fixing of rates to be charged by the company this factor should receive serious consideration.

WORCESTER GAS BONDS MAY RETIRE OLD ISSUE

Francis H. Dewey, attorney, and DeWitt Clinton, treasurer of the Worcester Gas Light Company, appeared before the public utilities department today in favor of its petition for a new issue of bonds at a decreased rate of interest, the company asking for an issue of \$1,400,000 at 5 per cent interest to replace an earlier issue of \$1,200,000 at 5½ per cent. The company also asked for the privilege of issuing \$100,000 worth of bonds at 5 per cent to be applied to outstanding notes. There was no opposition and the petition was taken under advisement.

WATERBURY MAYOR RETURNED

WATERBURY, Conn., Oct. 7 (P)—Mayor Francis P. Guilfoyle, Democrat, was returned to office in the city election here yesterday by a plurality of 1523 votes. He polled 12,051 votes to 10,621 for former Mayor William H. Sandland, his Republican opponent. The entire Democratic ticket was re-elected.

HIGHLY ARMORED MOTOR CARS TO PROTECT MONEY TRANSFERS

Old Colony Trust Company and First National Bank to
Employ Service Bonded and Insured for \$21,000,000
and With 66-Year Specialized Record

In a move to insure that their street transportation of money may be safely accomplished, two of Boston's oldest banks, the Old Colony Trust Company, and the First National Bank, on Nov. 1 will discontinue their own services and employ a highly specialized organization which for 66 years has made a special study of the safe transportation of bank deposits and other funds. Announcement of the important change was made by George W. Grant, vice-president of the Old Colony Trust Company, today.

No longer will the burden of protection fall upon bank messengers, or operatives of only partially armored bank cars, or employees who may not be specialists in methods of defending themselves from attack.

Instead, two automobiles, one a highly armored, practically impenetrable car, manned by as many as seven trained guards, the other a roving machine which may trail or precede the money car itself, will carry out the delivery of funds.

The roving car will be an ordinary touring car carrying alert guards who comb the streets for suspicious characters, draw up at the place of delivery before the machine bearing the money, survey the situation, look into the lobby of the building and take the funds and guards in sight at all times.

Bank officials believe that the step will be a highly effective move against the series of robberies which have been lately perpetrated, frequently directed against the street transportation of large sums of money. Directors of both banks which have adopted the new plan have long been seeking a powerful solution to the problem, and now believe that they have hit upon the way to protect themselves, their employees, and their customers thoroughly.

Operatives of the new service will not be looking for trouble, but it is expected that their very alertness will serve to forestall attack. The organization which is to take over the transportation of funds is operating in 25 other cities, including New York, Chicago, Cleveland, Detroit, Syracuse and Toronto, and is bonded and insured by the National Surety Company for more than \$21,000,000, guaranteeing the faithful performance of its contracts, to the full amount.

The company was established in 1859, and specializes in transporting currency, bonds and stocks between banks, clearing house, federal reserve, sub-treasury, bond houses, post office, and express depots. A special service consists in cashing employers' pay roll checks at the bank, taking the money to the company's offices, filling pay envelopes, and paying off employees. Currency and checks are picked up from branch stores, offices, factories, churches, theaters, and deposits made in banks.

Officials in Boston banks today forecast that the step taken by these two banks would soon be followed by most other large organizations.

FINDS NO FAULT WITH FILLING JOB

Mayor Says City Got Money's
Worth on Park Contract

With a federal inquiry pending on the charges made by the Boston Finance Committee that the Boston Park Department paid J. C. Coleman & Sons, contractors, \$294,000 for material to fill Columbus Park, which, the committee asserted, the firm never supplied, Mayor Curley has issued a report from the city engineers submitting that the city had received full value for its expenditures.

"The marked discrepancy between the amounts of fill originally estimated as necessary, and those found by us to have been placed in Columbus Park, is due to one cause, and that only, namely the character of the base on which the land fill was placed, and to the inevitable physical actions which naturally follow the deposition of a dry soil on a spongelike, heavily watered base, such as this indubitably was," the report said.

The case is still awaiting trial by a Justice of the Supreme Court. The full bench decided that a judicial inquiry was warranted after it had heard the bill in equity brought by Francis A. Morse and nine other citizens who complained of the bill the Coleman firm had rendered the city.

STETSON HATS



WHEN a man comes into our hat department wearing a Stetson hat, we know he has come for another Stetson.

SMART STYLE
—created by expert designers.

QUALITY
—fine furs fashioned into hats by master craftsmen.

SERVICE
—practically no end to the life of a Stetson.

We are enthusiastic about the new fall Stetsons—you would be, too, if you knew as much about hats as we do.

\$8 to \$40

Geo. L. Griffin & Son, Inc.
368-370 Washington St.
BOSTON

Water and Values Eventually Find Their True Levels

You can fool neither the laws of nature nor the laws of true supply and demand. A Real Estate Boom is a dangerous thing. This is why we most strenuously object to the word "boom" in connection with the

present tremendous activity in Greater Camden Real Estate.

It is true that some gratifying profits have been made during the past few months by early investors; and we believe greater opportunities are still to come, for

Greater Camden Real Estate Values Are Steadily Rising to Where They Rightly Belong

Any way you consider it—geographically, industrially, commercially, for suburban homes or as a business centre, Camden has for many years possessed every requirement to make it one of the greatest cities of the east, lacking only appreciation of its

greatness which has now come in generous measure.

This office will gladly represent you in any Real Estate transaction or give you information about any property in Greater Camden that is available for investment.



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Times Building, 42nd and Broadway

Member of The National Association of Real Estate Boards

MIAMI OFFICE
Daily News Building

She Mothers her Flock of Bean Pots



If you could see Mrs. Grady in the midst of her bean pots before the great ovens in the Waldorf commissary—if you could see her looking into each pot in turn, adding a little water here, doing something else there—with the pride of accomplishment in her every action—then you would know the reason for the fame of Waldorf baked beans:

For into these clay bean pots Mrs. Grady puts something more than the actual ingredients—she puts into them infinite care, love of her work, that constant effort for perfection which a famous home cook makes when in her own kitchen. And Mrs. Grady has been doing this at Waldorf for eight years.

Only beans of the best quality are turned over to Mrs. Grady for baking. Grown in Michigan and Northern New York, they are as perfect as can be in size, flavor and marrow fat content.

Every bean passes over a glass under which powerful electric lights reveal imperfections and foreign matter. These beans are removed; only clean and perfect beans enter the pots. The soaking, seasoning and baking is uniformly followed each day throughout the year.

Waldorf prides itself on the quality of the beans it serves. Eat them and know why!

Baked Beans and Brown Bread or Rolls—15c
Also Baked Beans with Frankfurts, Fish Cakes, Etc.

Waldorf

At the Sign of the Red Apple

A Clean Place to Eat—for Men, Women and Children—Breakfast, Lunch, Supper

SUNSET STORIES

Hop Toad Takes a Journey

THE happy Hop Toad that lived in the garden of Spring Hill Cottage was going on a long journey. He had been thinking about it all the summer, and at last had decided to start without further delay. So he hopped out of the flower bed onto the lawn. He stood still a minute, looking around and then took six great hops across the lawn and landed under the front hedge. It was shady there and he stayed awhile. Then he hopped out onto the other side and started across the road and up the hill.

He hopped and he stopped, and he stopped and he hopped until he reached the gate of the white villa under the oak trees. He stood for a moment on the cinder path in the shade, and then he hopped through the gate between bars into the garden.

"Ah," said he, "here I am at last! It was a long journey, but it was quite worth while."

He was so busy looking around with his big eyes that he didn't hear the sound of feet till they were almost upon him. Then he took a great hop into the periwinkle that grew beside the path.

"Why," said the master of the villa as he walked along, "that must have been a hop toad. I haven't seen one in the garden before all the summer. I wonder where he went."

But Hop Toad kept quite still until the gate shut behind the master. Then he hopped out and began to look around again. He could see in a good many directions without turning his head. He saw the little trees above and the periwinkle below. He saw the fountain on the left and an old tree stump on his right. He saw the fence covered with honeysuckle behind, and in front two stone lions guarding the doorway. Their mouths were open as if they were roaring, but Hop Toad heard no sound. So he hopped past them and round the corner to the side of the house. He was looking for something, but he hadn't found it yet.

At the back of the house under

the waterpout there was a three-sided stone basin. It was there to catch the water from the spout, but as there had been no rain for a long time, it was dry and empty. Hop Toad hopped into it and sat there looking around again. And then he saw what he was looking for.

Upon the broad rim of the basin were three stone frogs—one on each side. Each had its head turned toward the basin, as if it were just going to leap into it, but it never did. Hop Toad stared at them so solemnly. He could see all three without turning around, and he sat still so long and stared so fixedly that you might have thought he was made of stone as well.

"It certainly is a remarkable likeness," he said at last, "and a great honor to our family. These frogs guard the back door as the lions guard the front. I feel greatly honored."

The garden was very quiet. No sound was heard but the twittering of the birds among the trees. So Hop Toad sat in the basin looking at the frogs until it became dark. He was thinking, but he didn't know how to say what he thought. At last he started home again. Just as he was going through the gate the master of the villa came in, and Hop Toad gave such a big hop that it took him half-way across the road.

"There's that hop toad again," said the master as he shut the gate after him. "It must be the toad that lives in the garden of the cottage where Rachel and Frances live."

"Do you suppose he went over there to see the leap frogs?" asked the children when the master of the villa, Mr. Friend, told them about it the next day.

"I shouldn't wonder," said Mr. Friend. "He probably saw the frogs, but I'm quite sure he didn't see them leap."

That's just what I was trying to say," said Hop Toad, who heard them talking. "One real hop toad is worth more than three stone frogs that never leap."

The Library

Italian Readers in American Public Libraries

TO SUCCEED a librarian must understand the traditions of the group with which she works, its interests and its needs. As an aid in this study, the Committee on Work with the Foreign Born of the American Library Association is issuing a series of pamphlets. The first, dealing with the Polish immigrant was written by Miss Eleanor E. Ledbetter, chairman of the committee. The second, only recently published, is by Miss May M. Sweet, librarian of the Alta branch of the Cleveland Public Library.

"Conversation is a necessity with Italians," Miss Sweet declares. "They are unable to exist without a great deal of it; but perhaps more than any other nationality the Italian looks upon reading per se as a luxury not to be indulged in if there is anything else to do." Richard Bagot believes it is a question of climate. However that may be, mothers feel their daughters are wasting time if they are reading when they might be crocheting or embroidering. Furthermore, Miss Sweet has found it no uncommon thing to have a fairy book returned with the remark: "She doesn't want any more books, she's going to get married." But with increasing education, ideas are changing and many adult Italians are turning to the libraries.

What do they want? First and foremost, storie cavallaresche, "stories of the olden times," violent romances of knights and battles and intrigue. Of modern Italian literature they know little and for what they know they care less. Reading is generally difficult for them, therefore they enjoy simple stories. Unfortunately modern European literature is vague, complex and bizarre. For this reason Miss Sweet cautions great care in censoring new Italian novels. A few writers may be depended upon: Luigi Pirandello, Grazia Deledda, Giovanni Verga, Anna Vertua Gentile, Carlo Daddone.

Salvatore Farina, Alfredo Panzini, Antonio Cacchianiga, Christina Guidicini, Luigi di San Giusto, but many who have written one or two excellent books, often produce something undesirable.

The librarian will do well to read books describing modern Italy: Edgar A. Mower's "Immortal Italy," Joseph Collins's "My Italian Year," Federico Garibaldi "The New Italy," Tommaso Tittoni's "Modern Italy," and others, which Italian readers will also enjoy. More than that she should read for background Tony Ciarra's "Among Italian Peasants," Lady Duff Gordon's "Home Life in Italy," Luigi Villari's "Italian Life in Town and Country," Louise Calco's "Sicilian Ways and Days," and others of similar character. To acquaint the Italian with his new life, books in his native language concerning America are needed. More of them than are yet available. Miss Sweet lists 10, of which she particularly recommends J. F. Carr's "Guida degli Stati per l'Unità Italiana," Luigi Villari's "Guiglielmo Perovro's 'Fra i Due Mondi,' Vito Garreta's 'Storia dell'Italia,' Adolfo Rossi's 'Un Italiano in America,' and Luigi Villari's 'Gli Stati Uniti d'America e l'Emigrazione Italiana.'"

But for knowledge of living America, the Italian immigrant must go to living America. The children soon find their way to the library with their school fellows. A visit to their homes then proves the best way of reaching father and mother. They must be most cordially invited, urged, guided to the library. "And when Giuseppe comes," writes Miss Sweet, "if she talks loudly, never mind, she will soon adjust herself to the library atmosphere; and if Sandro doesn't remove his hat, say

nothing; it would mortify him very much to be thought guilty of discourtesy; he will learn quickly. Later it may prove that another visit to the home will change an obstreperous boy into a model of co-operation. The young man, newly arrived in the United States, a boarder, first comes to the warm library, rather than lounge in the streets. Later he returns because he discovers that to make money he must know English and very likely the library has classes which he may join.

The librarian should learn Italian, if she is to work much with Italian readers. Miss Sweet gives a list of appropriate textbooks. Then she considers the problem of buying Italian books. Her general conclusions are that if there is time they can be bought cheaper in Italy than in the United States, but that care must be taken that the books bought are not printed in uselessly small type.

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"I Record Only the Sunny Hours"

Special Correspondence

AT THE NOVEL STREET ELEVATED station where the tracks run down along the ground, two men are stationed to lower the gates and to give warning to those wishing to cross. By kindly diligence they have made their little watch tower literally to blossom as the rose.

They have made porch boxes in which they lay geraniums and cheerily to passersby. Back of their little house, on the right-of-way, they have planted a flower garden, when blooms brightly and in the greatest profusion from early spring till late fall. This garden is carefully tended and is kept immaculate, as is everything around the place. In the "front yard" sweet alyssum, outlined with little white stones, forms a letter, C. R. T. (Chicago Rapid Transit).

These two men take as much interest in the beauty of their little "home" as any landowner in his grand estate. One of them told the writer that he cleaned house and "redecored," touching up any shabby places, twice a year. They are constantly adding to its attractiveness, sometimes with a newly painted weather vane or again with a merry little pin wheel that whizzes around in the breeze. All this they have done in their odd moments.

Nor is this all. They are kindly hosts at the gate and welcome their guests as they pass through with a pleasant good morning or good evening. It is amusing to those who write that he cleaned house and "redecored," touching up any shabby places, twice a year. They are constantly adding to its attractiveness, sometimes with a newly painted weather vane or again with a merry little pin wheel that whizzes around in the breeze. All this they have done in their odd moments.

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CONSERVATORY GETS MORE CONTRIBUTIONS

Further contributions to the library of the New England Conservatory of Music announced today include a large collection of music and music literature from Mrs. Richard Henry Dana of Cambridge. In this are included several early works by present and former members of the conservatory faculty, of whose trustees Mr. Dana was for some years president; songs and instrumental music by New England composers; the scores of light operas and other pieces presented by the musical organizations of Harvard University; standard pianoforte and vocal music collected in the past half century by members of the Dana and Longfellow families.

Coming closely upon the accession of the Charles C. Perkins collection this one enhances the importance of the conservatory library as one containing not only the usual reference books useful to students, but many treasures of artistic and historic consequence.

BOSTON WELCOMES GERMAN STUDENTS

A party of 60 students from the University of Cologne, accompanied by Dr. E. Goldammer and Dr. Arnold Weber of the university, were conducted through the Massachusetts Institute of Technology yesterday and were entertained by the institute at luncheon in Walker Memorial. Later in the afternoon they met Governor Fuller at the State House.

They arrived in New York last Thursday and on the way to Boston stopped at several New England textile centers to study manufacturing methods in some of the large mills.

COURT ORDER BUROU TO LICENSE BUS ROUTE

AUGUSTA, Me., Oct. 7 (P)—Charles J. Dunn, Associate Justice of the Maine Supreme Court, yesterday issued an alternative writ of mandamus.



Women's Gloves

Imported by

"Mohawk"

85c to \$3.00 Grades in Three Challenge Sale Groups at 59c 79c 98c

Washable chamoussade novelty cuff gloves—made for their style and quality. With flare, straight or turned back cuffs; some beautifully embroidered.

Colors to match the smart Fall and Winter outfits.

STREET FLOOR

KAUFMANN & BAER

SIXTH AVENUE AT SMITHFIELD STREET

mus to be served on the Maine Public Utilities Commission, commanding the commission to issue a certificate permitting the Maine Motor Coaches, Inc., a corporation organized under the laws of the State, to operate its motor vehicles for the carrying of passengers for hire over a regular route between Waterville and Bangor, or to show cause before the justice at the court house in Bangor on Oct. 10 at 10 a. m., why such certificate has not been issued.

The Waterville-Bangor route was one of several applied for by the Maine Motor Coaches, Inc., and denied by a recent decision of the public utilities commission. The only two routes granted by the Maine Motor Coaches by that decision were between Augusta and Belfast and between Augusta and Brunswick.

MASONIC CLUBS' OFFICERS NAMED

Massachusetts Organizations Proving Popular

GROVER C. HOYT, state president of the Massachusetts clubs which are affiliated with the National League of Masonic Clubs, has just announced his appointments of state vice-presidents who are to preside over the 12 districts of clubs in this State. There are 52 Masonic clubs in operation in Massachusetts today and such is their popularity, it is said, that several others are soon to be formed and affiliated with the state and national bodies.

Mr. Hoyt has made his appointments of his vice-presidents as follows:

District 1—Arthur D. Weston, State House, Boston; 2—Justin A. Duncan, Winthrop; 3—Charles I. Putze Jr., Brookline; 4—George A. Sheppard, Cliftondale; 5—Alfred R. Dodge, Haverhill; 6—Claude C. Smith, New Bedford; 7—H. Stanley Chrysler, Chelmsford; 8—Thomas Livingston, Rutland; 9—J. D. Rockefeller, Andover; 10—J. B. Coates, Fitchburg; 11—J. B. Coates, Fitchburg; 12—Arthur W. Jones, Nantucket.

In a letter to the district vice-presidents, Mr. Hoyt says: "The state president and the state vice-presidents are to assist to the full extent of their abilities in promoting the activities of any club which desires their services."

UNION LEADER TO TALK ON INDUSTRIAL PEACE

Frank H. McCarthy, general organizer, American Federation of Labor, will speak Friday evening on "Peace Through Justice in Industry," from the Point of View of the Employee, in a second public lecture in a series being conducted by the School of Education of Boston University under the general title of "Social and Economic Conditions in New England."

The lectures are given every Friday evening at 625 Boylston Street with the endorsement of the Boston Chamber of Commerce for the purpose of diffusing information about the present economic and social conditions in the New England states. All lectures are free to the public unless academic credit is wished in the course.

Schenley Men's Shop

Hats Haberdashery HECK & GEORGE

Schenley Apts. Forbes Street, Pittsburgh, Pa.

THE ROSENBAUM CO.

PITTSBURGH, PA.

Handkerchiefs

Hundreds and hundreds of crisp, fresh, new handkerchiefs in a special selling event with unusually low prices the feature.

Women's Fancy Swiss Novelty Handkerchiefs

29c

They come with embroidered corners; some with lace edges. A good assortment of desirable patterns.

3 for 85c

Men's White Muslin Handkerchiefs—wide or narrow brands. Dozen \$1.15.

Women's White and Colored Linen Kerchiefs—embroidered corners; also Swiss embroidered kerchiefs at 3 for 45c or Each 15c.

Men's White Linen Kerchiefs—wide size, nice quality. 3 for 45c, Each 15c.

Men's Fine White Linen Handkerchiefs—wide or narrow cords. 3 for \$1.75, Each 59c.

WOMEN VOTERS PASS RESOLVES

Rhode Island League Lays Out Program of Work in the State

PROVIDENCE, R. I., Oct. 7 (Special)—The United League of Women Voters, in its sixth annual convention, has fixed upon 16 legislative objectives for the coming year in this State and endorsed the proposed enfranchisement of the United States into the World Court.

The league first voted its disapproval of any amendments to the state prohibition enforcement law other than amendments to make it more effective. It voiced disapproval also of proposed retrogressive changes in the children's act of 1923, and the sixth grade law, which makes it compulsory for children before obtaining working certificates at the age of 15 to qualify in studies up to that school grade.

The organization advocated re-enacting into the school laws those provisions repealed last year by the Nesbitt-Bellum bill. This bill, referred to as a concession to the French-Canadian vote, repealed the Rhode Island school law and removed authority for the standardization of schools from the State Board of Education to the local school committee.

Other resolutions urge state ratification of the Twentieth Amendment to the Constitution; legislation per-

mitting a joint-parental guardianship of children; a survey of underprivileged children; establishment of a children's bureau in the factory inspection service and additional educational facilities for adult aliens in rural communities. Beneficial legislation for women and children in industry was proposed.

In an address last evening, Alfred Johnson, Representative in Congress from the State of Washington and chairman of the House Immigration Committee, advocated the registration of aliens, a new deportation law, and a more easily workable naturalization act.

WIDE SPEAKING TOUR FOR LIBRARY EXPERT

CARRYING with him a message for greater service, better work and higher aims, together with an outline of objectives of the American Library Association for the coming year, Charles F. D. Belden, president of the association, and director of the Boston Public Library, will start from Boston next week on a speaking tour of library associations in the middle west.

He is to be the speaker at the Wednesday evening meeting of the twenty-ninth annual session of the Illinois Library Association at Rockford, Ill., Oct. 14 to 16. Mr. Belden will on Oct. 15 address a regional meeting of the American Library Association at Sioux City, Ia., covering the states of Iowa, Minnesota, Nevada, Nebraska and North and South Dakota. On Oct. 17 he will address informally the Library Club of Des Moines, Ia. On the evening of Oct. 20 he is to speak at a tri-state conference of Indiana, Michigan and Ohio at Muskegon, Ind.

MAINE GOVERNOR ADDRESSES D. A. R.

Executive Deplores Lack of Religious Education

AUGUSTA, Me., Oct. 7 (P)—Speaking before the Maine Society, Daughters of the American Revolution, assembled for the annual fall conference in the hall of the House of Representatives at the State House yesterday afternoon, Gov. Ralph O. Brewster deplored the lack of religious and moral education throughout the Nation and stressed the necessity of continuance of instruction in the fundamentals incorporated in the Constitution, if the United States is to retain its place as a vital factor in world affairs.

Mrs. Anthony Wayne Cook, president-general of the national society, spoke of the plans for the erection of a new auditorium for Memorial Continental Hall in Washington and how the Maine members should help. Mrs. Larz Anderson of Washington, D. C., national librarian-general, was also an honor guest.

The name of Mrs. B. G. W. Cushman of Augusta was presented and endorsed for nomination for national vice-president-general at the next congress.

Following the business sessions at the State House and addresses by the Maine members, the Daughters were received at the Blaine Mansion, executive residence of the State's Governor, by Mrs. Cook and Mrs. Brewster.

Ada Truitt Nunes

Piano Instruction Authorized teacher of the Progressive Series of Piano Lessons 4212 Hazel Avenue, West Philadelphia Locust 4332

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ARMORE, PA. FINE GROCERIES Victualer, Confectioner, Caterer Dinner Parties and Weddings Daily Delivery Service from Overbrook to Germantown McIntyre's Main Line Stores

THE MAIN LINE BANKING INSTITUTION

Total Resources \$10,000,000 Thirteenth and Sansom Philadelphia

THE MERION TITLE AND TRUST COMPANY

ARMORE NARBERTH BALACYNWYD

Are You Aware

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MEXICO'S ROAD PROGRAM READY

Plan to Spend \$500,000 Monthly on Three New Trunk Line Highways

MEXICO CITY, Sept. 26 (Special Correspondence)—Construction work on Mexico's ambitious road-building program will be inaugurated officially on Oct. 12, anniversary of the arrival at the new world by Columbus, when the newly purchased American machinery will turn the first furrow on the Mexico City-Puebla highway in the presence of President Calles and high officials.

The immediate program of the Government comprises three trunk roads radiating from Mexico City, to Puebla, to the border at Nuevo Laredo, and to the Pacific Ocean at Acapulco. Work will start first on the road to Puebla, an important city 75 miles from the capital. The highway to Acapulco already is in a passable condition, except a short, difficult stretch over the Sierra Madre, about 20 miles from Acapulco.

Laredo Survey Completed
Surveys for the Laredo highway have been completed, but it has not yet been announced just what route will be followed. The first link, it is known, will be from Mexico City to Pachuca, the famous mining town, and thence will probably pass by Potosi, Tula, Victoria, and Monterrey, to the American frontier at Nuevo Laredo.

The Mexican Government agency supervising construction is a commission of three members, representing respectively the Treasury, the Communications Department, and the oil-producing companies. The funds to be used are derived from a special tax on gasoline and from tobacco taxes. The gasoline tax of approximately 6 cents a gallon is collected from the producing and importing companies, and amounts to about \$200,000 monthly. Last year the revenue derived from tobacco taxes totaled more than \$2,000,000. It is to be expected, therefore, that the Government will have available annually not less than \$5,000,000.

To Spend \$500,000 Monthly

According to the terms of the contract with the construction company, \$500,000 is to be spent monthly on road work, and if the funds derived from gasoline and tobacco taxes are inadequate, the balance will be met by Treasury drafts.

The roads will be six meters (19.7 feet) wide and of penetration grade. It is expected that cost of construction will be kept down to a low figure, in view of abundant materials available along the projected routes. Several concrete stretches will be built out from Mexico City.

Plans have been worked out to establish service stations at regular intervals, and police corps are being organized to afford protection. The road will open up new markets in agricultural, mineral and forest resources, and should stimulate tourist traffic. The highway also will be an important factor in combating the present tendency in Mexico toward separation and provincialism. In many sections of Mexico are to be found backward indigenous tribes who are intensely loyal to their "tierra chica" but have no understanding of national patriotism.

LIBRARY COURSE OPENS THIS WEEK

The fifth annual lecture course for librarians of Greater Boston will open Friday morning at 9 o'clock in the lecture room of the Boston Public Library. The course, offered through the co-operation of the American Association of University Librarians and of the State Division of University Extension, will be, as before, given by Prof. Robert E. Rogers of the Massachusetts Institute of Technology. The course this year will be a continuation of that given last year, including great classics of the world's literature from 1600-1900. Besides librarians, the public may take the course on the same terms as any other university extension course.

STATE PAYS FEE SOUGHT BY COUNSEL

In connection with the claim of the State of Massachusetts against the city of Rochester, N. Y., for title to certain made lands, the State has paid a fee of \$5000 on account to Edwin H. Abbot Jr., a former assistant attorney-general and now associated in private practice with J. Weston Allen. Because of the uncertainty of the total of the bill Governor Fuller and the executive council had suspended action on the bill and the case was heard by a master, who filed a report against the State.

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TELLS OF CHINA'S RECREATION NEEDS

Y. W. C. A. Worker Speaks at Playground Conference

ASHEVILLE, N. C., Oct. 7 (Special)—China is a giant awakening only to find itself bound hand and foot by treaties, it was stated by Miss Vera Barger of Shanghai, China, a representative of the National Board of the Y. W. C. A., in an address before the recreation congress. Notwithstanding its political entanglements and the conservative traditions of its people, China has made great strides in education, she said. Although they never tire of such leisure time pursuits as talking and are born actors, the Chinese have practically no play or recreation, as these activities are known in the Occident. This lack is due to the early teachings of Confucius, who was opposed to recreation for adults, considering that it was the privilege only of the smallest children.

Only 20 per cent of the Chinese can read, said Miss Barger, and some of these only so slightly that they can learn but little from the words. Shuttlecock is a national sport and other diversions frequently observed are kite flying by adults, chess, dominoes, puppet shows and Punch and Judy shows.

The work of the Y. W. C. A., the Y. W. C. A., and the daily vacation Bible schools of the churches is doing much for the encouragement of physical education and recreation in China, Miss Barger stated. The best things western countries have to give the Chinese, she concluded, are standards of living and recreation. Help along these lines will do more for international relations than all the international conferences and parleys that diplomats can organize, she said.

JAPAN WATCHES CHINA'S TARIFF

Big Increase in Maritime Customs Rate Would Hurt Japanese Trade

TOKYO, Sept. 19 (Special Correspondence)—Japan faces the conference in Peking to consider the revision upward of China's tariff with serious apprehension as to its effect on Japanese business interests. Next to exports to the United States, China is the largest buyer of Japanese manufactured goods. If the silk to America and the cotton to China were eliminated from this Empire's trade, very little indeed would be left.

The fear is justly expressed that an increase of the Chinese maritime customs rate to 12½ per cent ad valorem would, in practice, amount to a protective tariff for China against Japan. The same effect would not be felt by the manufacturers of the United States and Great Britain, since their exports to China are of a nature not made by the Chinese themselves. Japanese goods are, however, cheap cotton fabrics and yarns and other cheaply-made articles. These are of the same nature as those the still infant but developing industries of China itself are producing.

So far as cost of production is concerned, a Japanese factory cannot hope to compete with one in China. The cost of production is as high or higher, due to the fact that two or three men are required in Japan to do the work performed by one in America. In China the cost of labor is measurably below that in Japan. While the bulk of both Chinese and Japanese labor are on a par in their lack of skilled workmanship, as industry has developed in China, Japan has realized the situation in which this nation is drifting. Even without the now almost certain tariff increase, the manufacturers of Osaka and other Japanese cities have been seeking ways to offset the menace to their trade in China from home-produced goods. Many of the mills have been transferred from Japan to China, where Japanese capital is able to make use of cheap Chinese labor and sell to the Chinese public.

The other solution offered is a change in the nature of the goods made in this country. It is argued by the supporters of this theory that Japan should cease manufacturing cheap articles and should turn to the production of better goods requiring skilled workmanship. This could, of course, place the country on the same footing as England and America in regard to the China market, but with the additional advantage of geographical proximity and consequent lower transport charges.

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EDUCATION—



—IN THE SCHOOL



—AND IN THE HOME

RADCLIFFE TO HEAR LIVERPOOL PROFESSOR

Among several new courses announced at Radcliffe College are "Poetics and Literary Criticism" given in the second half year by Prof. Oliver Elton, King Alfred Professor of English Literature in the University of Liverpool, "Studies in the Literature of the Renaissance, with especial reference to England" given by Dr. Bush, and a course "The Central Italian Painters of the Renaissance."

COLLEGE OF ORATORY TO GIVE RECITALS

The twenty-sixth annual course of interpretative recitals conducted by Henry Lawrence Southwick, president of Emerson College of Oratory, will open in Huntington Chambers Hall on Oct. 14. This year the series will be devoted to classic and modern literature.

The program for the course is as follows:

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DARBY
JENKINTOWN
OCEAN CITY

ANCIENT PRISON COMES TO LIGHT

Richmond Diggers Unearth Dungeons 15 Feet Underground

RICHMOND, Va., Oct. 4 (Special Correspondence)—Relics that bear testimony to the existence of a subterranean prison have been unearthed here. Excavators working at Twenty-second and Cary Streets came upon the corridor into which a row of three dungeons opened. Massive iron gates and windows came into the picture as the excavators pried picks and shovels. The metal fixtures of the prison had been buried probably 200 years, later research into the history of the place disclosed, yet much of it was in a fairly good state of preservation. The fastenings of gates and windows gave way as the earth about them was loosened by the diggers, and they were easily removed. The collection of relics unearthed included various pieces of metal which could not be identified as to the uses they had served. The cell windows are of crosswork iron pattern, similar to prison windows now in use, but notable for their thickness. The cell doors are of the same ponderous design.

Samuel P. Wadhill, who has been clerk of the Henric Circuit Court since it was established and prior to that time was employed at the Court House for many years, viewed the subterranean dungeons with keen interest. Mr. Wadhill said that during his service of half a century at the Court House he had never come upon records giving any intimation of the existence of the underground chambers.

Archives of the county, he said, show that the original Court House and jail were built in 1752. It is clearly apparent, however, that the dungeons were constructed in the hillside many years earlier.

BUFFALO AFTERNOON CLASSES

BUFFALO, N. Y., Oct. 5 (Special Correspondence)—Mothers' classes, arranged by the Board of Education, are being held afternoons in various school centers of Buffalo. Two years ago it was found by the school board that there were a great number of women in this city who, because of home duties, were unable to attend the evening schools. Last year more than 500 women attended these classes. Sewing, millinery and domestic science are the subjects offered.

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SECOND FLOOR

Sanctuary of the Philistines Reported Found in Palestine

Temple of Ashtaroth Where Saul's Armor Was Hung as Trophy of Israelites' Defeat Unearthed, Says Cable to University of Pennsylvania

PHILADELPHIA, Oct. 6 (AP)—The Temple of Ashtaroth, renowned in the Old Testament as the sanctuary of the Philistines and the edifice in which King Saul's battle armor was hung as a trophy of the Israelites' defeat at the Battle of Gilboa, has been found. A cablegram, notifying the museum of the University of Pennsylvania in this city that the university expedition to Beisan in Palestine has unearthed the ancient structure, has been received from Alan Rowe, field director.

The announcement of the find followed a cable of Sept. 30, saying that the expedition had discovered an image of the Goddess Ashtaroth, deity of the Philistines, with a shrine, bronze serpents, doves and similar objects used in the cult worship.

The cablegrams were brief, but the Temple of Ashtaroth was described as an oblong structure of three columns to each side. Within its corner stone the excavators found a casket or foundation deposit, containing, among other objects, ingots of "electrum," a mixture of gold and silver. Detailed descriptions of the valuable find are expected by the first mail from Palestine, according to Dr. J. B. Gordon, director of the museum.

The site of the excavations was selected in 1919 by Dr. Gordon after careful surveys, permission then being obtained under the British mandate to the exclusive exploration of the site of the Acropolis by the University of Pennsylvania Museum's expedition. The expedition entered its fourth season of work at Bethshan Sept. 1. In former seasons work on the Acropolis, or tell, the expedition dug through eight periods of occupation, each civilization being represented by a layer of ruins and foundations.

Starting at the top, Dr. Gordon said, these layers were peeled off, one at a time, each being accurately identified by dates and names on coins, written records and historical remains. The topmost layer indicated the fortifications of the Crusades.

Earlier occupations included in reverse order, the Arabic, Roman, Greek and Egyptian. At a depth of 35 feet the Temple of Ashtaroth came to view. This occupation of the Acropolis by the Israelites is estimated to have occurred approximately 3000 years ago.

It is quite probable, Dr. Gordon stated, that the expedition would unearth evidence showing that the Temple of Ashtaroth was destroyed by King David, for Old Testament chronology records his capture of Bethshan, following his ascending the throne in succession to Saul. The possibility of finding the actual armor of King Saul, which the book of First Samuel declares was deposited in the Temple, Dr. Gordon said, was remote.

The clearing of the Temple, which is now under way, will give the modern world not only a plan of the historic structure, which has not been known before, but it may also reveal graphic records in the ancient Philistine characters, none of which is now available, Dr. Gordon said. Should the latter hope be realized, the excavations may prove among the most valuable undertaken in Palestine, he declared.

SCHOOL BOND ISSUE FAVORED

LEWISTON, Me., Oct. 7 (AP)—Lewiston yesterday voted on two questions submitted by the last legislature. A \$75,000 school bond issue was endorsed, while proposals to increase the pay of the chief, captains and inspectors of the Lewiston police and empower the police commission to appoint additional men, not to exceed one to each 300 of population, were defeated.

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A Special Feature this season—Our Perfect "Shoor-Tred" Triple-Wear Sole. Flexible as a glove—the "Shoor-Tred" name every half inch.

The greatest school shoe ever designed—and most Kiddies wear them for dress, they are so smart looking. On the "Shoor-Tred" last—perfectly balancing the body weight and correctly developing the growing foot with every step. Built of sturdy leather soles or crepe-rubber soles.

	Size	Leather Sole	Crepe Sole	None
Small Children's	4 to 8	\$3.50	\$4.75	
Children's	8½ to 11	4.25	5.25	
Misses'	11½ to 12	4.75	5.25	
Girls'	12 to 13	5.25	6.25	
Boys'	11 to 12	5.00	5.50	
Big Boys'	12½ to 13	5.75	6.25	

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MOST opulent of all the months, when the productions of Nature and of Man reach their heights of accumulation; when the world is richest—Golden October! The world has garnered its largest crop of golden grain; the golden corn, the golden pumpkins, the golden pippins are ripe. It's the month of the goldenrod, the golden maple-leaves, and of the golden sunrise. And the month when the GOLDEN STREAM of COMMERCE is widest and fullest! And now—

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Philadelphia's manufacturers will reach a total of more than two billion dollars this year—with a large increase in total wages.

MORE homes are being built than ever—and we are preparing to furnish more than ever. There will be at least 1600 October brides in the city, with hopes of a golden future. This Store is the favorite Bride's Store—for trousseaus, gifts, home furnishings.
This year has brought many thousands of new customers to Philadelphia. These and all who are familiar with the Store, as well as our tens of thousands of regular customers—all who have or have not seen our NEW STORE FURNISHINGS and the new merchandise—we invite in October.

MISSOURI MUST
DEVELOP TEAMCross-Country Coach Faces
This Problem for
Third Time

COLUMBIA, Mo., Oct. 2 (Special Correspondence).—For the third straight year Coach R. L. Simpson, who a few years ago was setting world records in the hurdle events, is facing the problem of developing a University of Missouri cross-country team from green material. For the last three seasons Coach Simpson's barriers have placed well up in the final event of the year, which is the Missouri Valley Conference meeting, rated as one of the best in the middle west. Every year Coach Simpson has built a team from green candidates and for some reason or other these stars failed to return to college the following fall.

Last season was no different from the rest. The runners who met defeat only in the Conference meet and were to do so much for the Tigers this year, did not re-enter the university. However, Simpson is not discouraged and he intends to place his team high up in the valley finals again on Nov. 21, when the Conference race is held on the difficult University of Kansas course.

As a starter the Tiger coach has two excellent candidates upon whom to depend in the half and valley struggle. A. L. Lamm, 27, who was one of the best runners in the valley two years ago is back at work and running in fine form. The second is J. H. Nibbet, 26, who led the Missouri team to victory after victory in 1923, is also in college again this fall and rapidly getting into shape. The two men have the experience and ability to place well up in the first few runners who will compete in the valley and should make the Missouri team especially strong in the Conference meet.

Besides these there are two letter men from the University of Missouri who last year, S. J. Vallett, 26, and M. J. Steele, 27, who will be ready for service again this season. With these experienced men back in form again and promising candidates from last year's freshman team seeking places, the outlook for the 1925 season is better than it has been in several years.

The schedule of meets has not been given final approval, but there will be at least four in the valley this year, the first being with University of Nebraska in connection with the Missouri-Nebraska football game here Saturday. Another meet will be held with the University of Washington at St. Louis or with the Kansas State Agricultural College at Manhattan.

On Nov. 21, the Missouri and Kansas meet in the Valley classic on the gridiron at Lawrence, the Missouri Valley cross-country meet will be held at the same time. The schedule will bring together all the great runners of the section to decide final supremacy in a race up and down the steep hills which make the Valley classic. It is one of the most difficult races in the valley, but it is one over which the Missouri team has repeatedly reached to victory over the Jayhawkers and which Coach Simpson expects to see the Missouri cross-country team win this fall.

AMERICAN LEAGUE CLUBS
AHEAD IN WORLD SERIESYounger Organization Has Captured 13 Out of 21 Classics
—Washington Has Chance to Enter Select
Group This Year

Followers of baseball are wondering if in the World Series of 1925 which opens today in Pittsburgh, the National League champions can add to the records of victories of the older organization in the big classics. At the present reckoning, the American League representatives have won 13 out of the 21 played since 1903 when the contests were first inaugurated.

The World Series of 1925 has an added attraction for it, Washington wins, it will place Manager S. R. Harris in a select class. There is only one manager who has won as many as three World Series without defeat and that was Manager W. F. Carrigan of the Boston Americans who defeated the Philadelphia Athletics and Brooklyn Nationals in the series of 1915 and 1916, respectively. Carrigan also won in consecutive years, Washington, if it wishes, will enter the list of clubs which have won two straight world titles, the best record of any major-league club.

The Chicago National League Americans, Boston Americans and New York Nationals have won two straight titles, but as yet no club has won three straight.

The Boston Americans, who finished in last place in the American League this year have the best record of any club in the World Series with five championships and no defeat. Although the New York Giants have engaged in nine World Series, they have not won one.

The Detroit Americans, Philadelphia Nationals and Brooklyn Nationals are in a class by themselves. Detroit lost the three World Series it was in, Brooklyn lost both of those it engaged in and the Philadelphia Nationals lost the only World Series they were ever in to the Boston Americans.

OHIO STATE VS. CHICAGO IN
CONFERENCE SPOTLIGHTOutcome Has Critical Bearing on Big Ten Title—Indiana
Listed to Face Michigan in Another Im-
portant Battle Saturday

Special from Monitor Bureau

CHICAGO, Oct. 7.—In a battle which may prove the turning point of the football season for either team, Ohio State University meets University of Chicago at Stagg Field here Saturday. It is the first important contest of the Intercollegiate Conference football title campaign, many consider it too early for such a critical affair, with both teams counted as contenders for the crown, but the schedule makers, seven other engagements are faced by the members of the Conference, which includes the largest universities of seven midwestern states, but only one of them involves title significance.

Indiana University invades University of Michigan in the other Conference struggle, but unexpected news expect Coach F. H. Yost's strong eleven to run up a fairly one-sided score on the Hoosiers, a good contest from Grinnell College of the Missouri Valley Conference, but like Michigan, it should win if it makes the best of its resources.

Other games are chiefly of the practice variety in which a defeat for a "Big Ten" contender would be considered a serious blow. The University of Wisconsin takes on Franklin College, University of Iowa meets University of Minnesota, Purdue University engages DePaul University and Northwestern University encounters Carleton College.

Relatively easy games last Saturday enabled Chicago and Ohio State to conceal from each other the full extent and variety of their talents. The Chicago team, conservatively to win, 9 to 0, over the University of Kentucky. Coach A. A. Stagg allowed his players to play with the ease of previous seasons, but it will be unsafe for Ohio State to build expectations on the basis of this performance.

Coach Stagg may mean to use his receiving talent to break up the Buckeye passing game and for his own attack concentrate on the line, which he has been building since the Maroons to the Conference title this year.

With A. R. McCarty, 26, Eugene Francis, 26, and R. A. Timme, 27, powerful pluggers, alternating at fullback, and a string of six or eight halfbacks of high caliber, Coach Stagg used to be able to give the Ohio forward wall a brand of attack that it is not easy to counter again. Coach Stagg used 33 players against Kentucky, making substitutions at all stages of the game, and one combination was as good as another.

Chicago and Ohio State battled to a 3-0 tie last year. R. E. Curley, 26, who led the Jayhawkers to victory in form, as shown by his goal against Kentucky, Curley, one of four quarterbacks at Stagg's call, like to open up the play and will be able to do it with C. H. Duval, 27, and G. A. Kernan, 26, halfbacks, throwing passes and E. A. Lampe, 26, end, reviving Curley's old cut-back ability shown by Stanley Rouse, 27, in brilliant performances against the southern team last week.

Series. He has engaged in nine, winning three and losing six. As for victories in World Series, he is tied with Connie Mack of the Philadelphia Athletics, who has also won three. Connie Mack has two defeats marked against him and his three victories while P. L. Chance of the Chicago National League has won two and lost one. C. Clarke of Pittsburgh has won one and lost one and M. J. Huggins of the New York Nationals has won one and lost one.

The World Series of 1925 holds opportunities for Washington to enter the class of players who have hit .300 or over in two World Series. This class at present includes only 14 players, those who hit for .300 or more in last year's classic are Manager Harris, .333; Gossin, .344; Judge, .385 and Peckinpaugh, .417. Four should do as well this year. The record of all World Series clubs, winning and losing managers and the games played are as follows:

Year	Winning Club	W. L.	Manager
1903	Boston Americans	5-3	F. C. Clarke
1904	New York Nationals	4-1	F. C. Clarke
1905	Philadelphia Athletics	3-2	F. C. Clarke
1906	Chicago National League	4-1	F. C. Clarke
1907	Pittsburgh	4-1	F. C. Clarke
1908	Pittsburgh	4-1	F. C. Clarke
1909	Philadelphia Athletics	4-2	F. C. Clarke
1910	Philadelphia Athletics	4-2	F. C. Clarke
1911	Philadelphia Athletics	4-2	F. C. Clarke
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Cups Presented to Winners

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SIDELINES

T LOOKS as if the Harvard coaches would have a hard time selecting their backfield men for the big game if all the backs show the form which they have been displaying in practice as well as in the opening game against Rensselaer Saturday. Capt. M. A. Cheek, 28, C. D. Cody, 27, A. H. Miller, 27, and Joseph Cross, 28, were the starters Saturday, and all showed up to advantage, but what is going to be done to give A. H. Stafford, 27, J. C. McDermott, 27, and Isadore Zarakov, 27, a chance to show some of their brilliancy? The Crimson will surely be able to put two linemen on the gridiron this fall.

If one may judge from the showing made by the Pennsylvania varsity against Swarthmore last Saturday, when it won by only 26 to 13 by the aid of two blocked punts and yesterday when the Red and Blue freshmen eleven held the varsity to a single touchdown, Coach L. A. Young and his assistants have some hard work ahead of them to get the Quakers in shape for the Yale game a week from Saturday.

The Western and Missouri Valley conferences broke even in their games of last Saturday with Nebraska, defeating Illinois 14 to 6, while Wisconsin was winning Iowa State 30 to 6. Wisconsin had little difficulty defeating the Ames over-the-hill squad.

H. E. Grange's showing against Nebraska Saturday was simply one more proof that no matter how good a player a star may be, unless he is given the necessary assistance by his teammates, he will be stopped in his tracks. Too little praise is given to the man who helps the carrier of the ball.

Coach W. J. Hoppe, of the "Big Three" mentors who are trying to make variety end out of former players, has scored on the Wolverines from the center to the end, and Michigan promises not only to have a very successful gridiron season from the viewpoint of victories, but also in attendance. No less than 30,000 watched the opening game against Michigan Agricultural College Saturday which is a new record for an opening game at Ferry Field.

Coach C. F. Crowley is fortunate in having two splendid quarterbacks in Columbia this fall. Capt. G. G. Pease, 25, is not only a fine field-general, but he is a brilliant individual player and he has a very promising understudy in Harry Kaplan, 25. In last Saturday's game Kaplan made a fine 80-yard run for a touchdown.

Marvin Anderson, 27, left halfback on the Renegades, is a power on the defensive. It was his tackling that stopped the Harvard players Saturday.

Bucknell scored both of its touchdowns against St. Bonaventure last Saturday. The first was scored on a 55-yard pass from McCormick to the end, and the second on a 25-yard run.

Benjamin Butterworth, 26, son of E. S. Butterworth, former famous fullback, is acting captain of the Yale eleven until the return of the lineup of Capt. J. H. Jones, 26. Butterworth was substitute tackle in 1923 and a regular in 1924.

Marquette meets Ann Arbor Saturday and the Michigan team is going to make a determined effort to even up the 21-0 defeat which they met with at the hands of that Illinois last year.

Pupil defeated teacher with his own tricks when Coach E. E. Bearg sent his Nebraska team to a 10-0 victory over the Rochester Red Devils last night when Coach R. C. Zuppke's Illinois eleven, having placed in a series, to be used the first time the team gets inside the five-yard line. This play may have an inherent strength, is not used in scrimmage, and is planned for the one game only. He teaches it as late as

U. S. Resumes Tennis
With German Nation

By the Associated Press
New York, Oct. 7

RESTORATION of tennis relations between the United States and Germany was announced yesterday by the executive committee of the United States Lawn Tennis Association.

Under a ruling just promulgated by the association, German players are restored to eligibility in American tournaments, except the national championships, for the first time since the war, while American players may again participate in German net competitions.

During the World War, Germany was dropped from membership by the federation.

Thursday and practices it in the scoring zone, so that the play is fresh, has not been spoiled in scrimmages, and the players are keen to try to win. Wisconsin had little difficulty defeating the Ames over-the-hill squad.

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The publishers cannot undertake to send the booklet free to children.

3670-HCD-L

THE HOME FORUM

Where Addison Found Sir Roger

THE "green borders of the black country," that part of the Midlands whose hill tops command clear view of the stacks and spires of Birmingham, is rich in its associations with the finest in English literature, rich with a wealth which lends one to many a glowing comparison. For in each some single, perhaps hitherto almost overlooked, treasure seems to demand the attention, as if it were indeed another bright addition to the store. In this case it is a pleasantly contemplating the delightful Sir Roger, of Addison, and the fair English background, quite within sight of Birmingham, where one of the most popular characters in English literature originated and had his being.

In his lively portrait of Sir Roger de Coverly, that wise, kindly, shrewd English gentleman of the old school, Addison pictured, according to the general acceptance, one Sir John Pakington, knight and baronet, and member of Parliament from Worcester, a member of the extraordinary age of nineteen. The little parish of Hampton Lovett, a few miles from the modern "spa" of Droitwich, was the home of Sir John, and a lovely bit of English countryside it was then, as it is today. Hampton Lovett is a little old-world hamlet, quiet and peaceful, although within a few minutes of the busiest industrial community in the world. It is one of the Midlands' prettiest spots, which is saying a good deal—just across the county line in Worcestershire, well off the beaten track, hidden among its by-ways and hills like a veritable gem, seen only in the contemplation of the discerning and appreciative few. Here lived Sir Roger; and coming upon the little village today one vows that there can have been no change in anything since the day of the Pakingtons, that the atmosphere has been wonderfully preserved in its escape from contamination by modernity, and that here in very truth is the unaltered home of the Addison de Coverly.

The Pakingtons were a Warwickshire family, quite clearly of that part of the shire where the village of Meriden, supposedly the exact geographical center of England, stands today. Meriden's fame has been somewhat widened to our times by its mistaken tradition of "The Village Blacksmith," which is sometimes claimed to have been suggested by the old-fashioned smithy which still exists under a mighty spreading oak in the middle of the village. There is record of the family here in the time of Henry, the Second, and a member who once acted as secretary to the Black Prince is said to have written a biography of that formidable lad, as well as a "Chronicle of English History." Both of these, however, have disappeared. This particular "de Pakington," who, incidentally, was a clergyman, seems to have possessed a startling list of remunerative posts. He was Chancellor of the Exchequer, Treasurer of the Household, Keeper of the Royal Wardrobe, as well as rector of East Wrotham, Prebendary of Lincoln, York and Tamworth, Dean of Stafford and Martin-le-Grand, and Archdeacon of Canterbury! He would

seem, indeed, to have been the original "poochah," apparently able to turn his attention to more things at the same time than even Julius Caesar. Of such a considerable person, then, was descended the original of Sir Roger, who seems to have inherited some of the many substantial qualities which must have been required in attending to so many and such diverse duties. Another notable ancestor of the Sir John of the "Papers" was a Sir John of the reign of Henry, the Eighth, who esteemed him so highly that he was permitted to appear in the royal presence with his hat on! This Pakington also appears under Elizabeth, by whom he was made a Knight Commander of the Order of the Garter. A whimsical story in the connection is that Elizabeth, having granted to Sir John a monopoly in the manufacture and sale of starch, established the mode of starched ruffs in order that the monopoly might assume a value.

The Pakingtons, indeed, from the time they abandoned the Gallic prefix to the period of the occupation of Hampton Lovett Manor, were men of substance, high in the favor of their liege and ever loyal. A Warwickshire Sir John was of the faithfulness of Charles, the First, and in conflict with Parliament as a result. This was a grandfather of the original of Sir Roger de Coverly; and a memorial in the beautiful little Norman church at Hampton Lovett describes him as having been "loyal to his king and faithful to his country, speaking without reserve, neither flattery nor fearing those in power, but despising all their offers of title and preferment based on dishonorable terms of compliance." A chronicler of the period has described the Manor House hard by the church thus: "Pakington hath a very goodly new house of brike, called Hampton Court, vi mile from Wicester, somewhat northward." But this was destroyed in the Civil War, and its occupant much impoverished. After the Restoration the original Gate House was made the key of another fine manor which stands today in a splendid, heavily wooded park, reminding right faithfully of "Sir Roger," soldier of his king.

Round about here, where one readily imagines Addison's hero strolling of an afternoon, stick in hand, dogs at his feet, the peasantry in respectful greetings, is a fair ground for a day's sauntering, a countryside rich in natural charm, happy in its mantle of peace and repose, stimulative of pleasant reflection upon the past and upon the good and great of long-gone days. At the hamlet of Westwood, almost within sight of Hampton Manor House, there was a Benedictine nunnery in the reign of Henry, the Second; and the old-world village has a fine Manor which is said to have been planned from the famous Château de Madrid in the environs of Paris. Elmyer Lovett is another unspoiled little community, of whose church Hawford, the last Abbot of Evesham, was once rector. On an obscure lane which leads to Chaddestrey Corbett and the delightful Talbot Inn, is Rushock, where there is a small church and a manor.

And so this bit of Midland countryside is a land of treasured memory and rich association, free from tourists and "trippers" and charabancs because it is reached mostly by lanes and over stiles and through lush meadows, the haunt of a fine knightly figure of yesterday.

On the Ch'ien Tong

The plants and trees to be found in the country through which we walked would include most of those that a temperate climate produces. In the autumn the most conspicuous is the tall tree, its average size near that of the plane trees bordering our roads, but its glory is in its flaming red heart-shaped leaf. There, from green to red in October, and in November the country is a blaze of color, the tall trees' profusion of red leaves being picked out with white clusters of opening seeds, collected in November for the oil they contain. The varnish tree is met with near many of the villages, the source of our old friend Ningpo varnish, which is obtained by incisions made in the bark. Camphor trees are common and may be detected afar off by their scent. In one village a huge grove of camphors sheltered it from the north, instead of the usual bamboo plantation, one of the trees which we measured being over eight feet in circumference. Here it was that a giant had been felled to build a boat, which was well on the way to completion. A sack of the chips scattered around served us for fuel and incense for many days. In the alluvial plains near the mouth of the river the mulberry is everywhere. Hangchow's famous silk depending on a constant supply from this part of Chekiang. On the upper reaches of the river pine cover the hills. Rafts, hundreds of yards long, are frequently passed on their way down, containing thousands of young pines. . . . Every village in November has its orange-colored banks of ripening maize. Tied in bunches on huge open-air racks, it is left in the sun to dry out what moisture remains. The peculiar conformation of the country was very noticeable. Hills, as a rule, are either found in more or less definite ranges, or are dotted about flat or undulating country. Here, the view from the top of the highest one revealed a rising, but innumerable hilltops in every direction, sometimes with a thin ribbon of cultivated land at the foot, but more often with not even that, adjoining hills forming a perfect range. The river would flow for a distance between hills, forming a double line of sentinels, and then turn abruptly, sometimes through a gorge that appeared to have been cut out of two adjacent hills with a huge cheese-knife, showing the strata washed clean by the weather, or a solid wall of rocks. On the most conspicuous points, the Chinese, with a true eye for effect, had built miniature temples and shrines. Echo Gorge, well worthy of its name, gave the crew a fine opportunity to excel themselves.—Sam Jaskin, in Japan.

Juliet's Home

"Two households, both alike in dignity, In fair Verona, where we lay our scene."

SO BEGINS the Prologue to Shakespeare's tragedy of "Romeo and Juliet." These two houses, one the home of the Montagues, the other, that of the Capulets, may be seen today by any visitor who desires to wander through a prosaic, almost very unattractive part of Verona in search of them. In the half-deserted Via Capello is a very antiquated thirteenth-century house, now belonging to the town, which bears over its arched doorway a marble tablet, indicating that the building, with its central courtyard, once was the palace of the Capulets. This was Juliet's home. The old weather-beaten house stands in a long row of once grand mansions. It is now used as a smoke-stained, untidy, and unwholesome hostelry. One looks in vain for a vestige of the wonderful orchard and garden "where heavenly accents first upon the air, and the fragrance of the pomegranate blossoms is wafted to Juliet's chamber, and the sighing plaint of the nightingale pierces the leafy shadows of the grove." The court is strewn with unseemly rubbish, and Juliet's balcony is strung with very unpoetic lines of ordinary clothes swishing in the wind. What a startling contrast to the scene of that startle dawn breaking with "envious streaks" upon the little balcony, in Shakespeare's portrayal of the lovers' farewell.

Of this house of the Capulets, W. D. Howells in his "Italian Journeys," wrote: "We found it a very old and time-worn edifice, built round an ample court, and we knew it, as we had been told we should, by the carved in stone above the interior of the grand portal. . . . There was a great deal of litter, and many empty carts standing about in the court."

Lord Byron, living for a time in Verona, wrote to a friend that "The Veronese are tenacious to a degree of the truth of Juliet's story, insisting on the fact and giving the date as 1302." The story of Juliet had been written before Shakespeare's time, and as "Romeo and Juliet," only its dramatic form and its poetic decorations seem to have been changed; yet Shakespeare's fancy transfigured the ancient story into a living drama that has "entranced the ear and stirred the heart of the world." Thousands each year visit the ancient home of Juliet, only to wish, perhaps, that they had been content to cling to the great dramatist's indelible picture of a courtly palace with its orchard walls "high and hard to climb"; its pleasant balcony lit by an "envious moon"; the fragrant flowers of "summer's ripest breath"—all a lovely dream enfolded in the romantic charm of far-off centuries.

En Passant

Written for The Christian Science Monitor
As a vessel, appearing faintly in the distance,
Comes riding surely up the sea past us, on and on—
So lovely spring, appearing, passes us as summer
And trails autumnal smokes behind when she is gone.
Martha Webster Merriehew.

Some of the Sand Lovers

By far the most characteristic plant of the dunes, one that is of great economic importance in that it restrains by its binding network of roots the movement of the sands, is the cosmopolitan beach grass—the maram-grass of East Anglia—a plant which by its scientific name reiterates both in Greek and in Latin that it is a sandy sand lover. Everywhere it extends its long, creeping rootstocks, sending up at the ends its spiny-tipped leaf-blades, sharp and hard as a needle, where they emerge from the sand. Tangles of withered stems and rootstocks hang in festoons from the steep retreating sides of the dunes, but on the seaward side the grass struggles bravely above the engulfing sand. In the comparatively level stretches back of the beach, the grass grows to greatest perfection and reaches a height of two or three feet, growing thickly, dark green and shining in summer, and bearing pale yellow fruiting spikes in the autumn. As the winter comes on the green gradually fades, but is replaced by a golden straw color, that like a luminous yellow haze spreads over the sands. While the beach grass is a beautiful mass, with its roots varying with the season, the individual clumps and sprays of graceful upright and drooping grass stems and rigid plumes of flower and fruit are exceedingly picturesque in their brilliant white setting of sand. Around each clump is often drawn a magic circle, a fairy ring, for the drooping grass-blade, blown by the wind, writes with its tip in the soft sand.

Another plant which binds the sand has the singularly inappropriate name of poverty-grass, for it is not a grass, but a member of the rockrose family, and it expresses anything but poverty, if it is judged by its wealth of golden blossoms, which paint the dune sides yellow in June. Rather should it be called by its own name, Hudsonia, given it in honor of William Hudson, an early English botanist. Matted together like heather and close to the sand, it forms in summer great patches of a beautiful sage green, which in the autumn are tinged with yellow, and in winter become sandy gray, while in the spring all is smothered in the brilliant yellow of the closely crowded blossoms. The Hudsonia is a plant well worth knowing.

In the dry sand a number of interesting and characteristic plants are to be found, some of which prefer the sea side of the dunes close to the beach. The American sea rocket is one of these, a plant of the mustard family, with small purple flowers, but swollen, like a sand-loving cactus. Another swollen cactus-like plant is the saltwort, cactus-like in that it is beset with sharp points. The resemblance of these plants



Juliet's Home in Verona

A lette byrder

Oversættelse af den engelske artikel om Kristelig Videnskab som findes på denne side

Å BÆRE en byrde og samtidig være snar og velen er vanskeligt og undertiden umuligt; men ved Å kaste byrden av vil fremgaaen være lett og fornøjelig hvis et behagelig mål er i utsikt. Der er skrevet en hel del om byrder: Christian, helten i Bunyans "En Pilgrims Reise", hadde en tung byrde som han bar mægen lang dag. Han bar den også gjennom mange merkelige hendelser, inntil den falt fra ham da han erkjente hvad frelse betydde. Verdens største Lærer, til hvis ord og eksempel menneskeheten mer og mer vender sig for å finne løsninger på den menneskelige tilværelses problemer, sa idet han advarte sine disipler mot fariserernes hykleri: "De blinder svære byrder på dem, som er vanskelige å bære, og legger dem på menneskenes skuldre, men selv vil de ikke rykke dem med sin finger." Mary Baker Eddy's opdagelse av Kristelig Videnskab (Kristelig Videnskap) i 1866 bringer dødelige håp og frigjørelse; sundhet og helighet blir demonstrert i høiere grad ved rett tenkning angående Gud og mennesket uforanderlige forhold til Ham. Til alle døds som tror at de av skalket medisinsk lov er dømt til en eller annen form av forordnet ubehagelig sykdom, og som derfor bærer tunge byrder, lar Kristelig Videnskap dette oppmuntrings tilrop lyde: Frykt ikke! Det er umulig å komme utenom Guds dannede og uforanderlige lov. Verdens største lærer og universale lovs virksomhet. Gud er Kjærlighet og skader ikke sine barn der omsettes av Hans almektige omsorg. Det viser seg allid at Kristelig Videnskaps sannhets-helbredelse løser sykdom, der det i dødelige tanker at forandring virkelig finner sted. Da tanken er primær og legemlige tilstander sekundære, eller resultatet av vor tenkning, må forbedret tenkning ha tilfølge forbedrede legemlige tilstander inntil fullkommen helbredelse er oppnådd.

Mrs. Eddy har skrevet i en preken kalt: "De lovdyr som for en stor del er ansvarlige for alle menneskets lidelser er de ledere av alminnelig tenkning som tar fel i sine fortolkninger av menneskelighet, og hun tilføyer: "Videnskapelig gjettning konspirerer uavvendt mot menneskers frihet og liv." Disse overbevisende uttalelser bringer for lyset den uimotståelige, men ofte tilhyllede, kjælskjerning at det først og fremst er tanken som styrer dødelige; herav følger en velsignelse alle—som vil løse på side 206 i "Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures" av Mrs. Eddy, og han ser i alle disse forbedringer og i menneskenes forlengede levetid som kommer til syne ved de mange ulevende hundreåringer at Kristelig Videnskaps suverøne og i ferd med å syne "høle deigen" og folgelig blir sletten storlig veludnyttet og dens byrde lettet.

Kristelig Videnskap lærer oss å gjøre det onde upersonlig og opdagelse utdøds skriftklokke og fariseer i elakkete systemer og uriktige tanker som har det skalket menneskelige sinn, og ikke Gud, det guddommelige og eneste virkelige Sinn, som sin skalket og dens byrde lettet.

Lifting Burdens

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

TO CARRY a burden and make haste upon the way is difficult and sometimes impossible; but by casting away the burden, progress will be easy and enjoyable with a pleasant goal in prospect. A great deal has been written of burdens: Christian, the hero of Bunyan's "Pilgrim's Progress," had a grievous burden which he bore for many a long day. He bore it also through many strange adventures until it fell from him when he recognized what salvation meant.

The world's greatest Teacher, to whose words and example mankind is turning ever more and more to find solution for the problems of human existence, warning his disciples against the hypocrisy of the Pharisees said, "They bind heavy burdens and grievous to be borne, and lay them on men's shoulders; but they themselves will not move them with one of their fingers."

The discovery of Christian Science in 1866 by Mary Baker Eddy brought hope and fruition to mortals, whereby health and holiness are being demonstrated in fuller measure through right thinking concerning God and man's indestructible relation to Him. To those who believe themselves to be sentenced by so-called medical law to some form of supposedly incurable disease and who, therefore, carry heavy burdens, Christian Science sounds this clarion note of encouragement: Fear not! It is impossible to go beyond the operation of the ever-present and universal law of God, who is Love and afflicts not the children of His omnipotent care. It is always found that when the truth of Christian Science heals disease, it is in the thoughts of mortals that the changes really take place. Thought being primary and bodily conditions secondary, or the outcome of our thinking, the first being changed for the better, improvement of the bodily conditions ensues until complete cure is realized and attained.

Mrs. Eddy has written in a sermon entitled "The People's Idea of God" (p. 11), "The legislators who are greatly responsible for all the woes of mankind are those leaders of public thought who are mistaken in their methods of humanity," and she adds, "Scientific guessing conspires unwittingly against the liberty and lives of men." These cogent observations bring to light the unescapable, but often obscured, fact that thought primarily governs mortals, hence the necessity for entertaining right thoughts, which will inevitably bring harmonious results.

Christian Science teaches how to impersonalize evil and to recognize the modern sciences and Pharisees in erroneous systems and wrong thoughts, having the so-called human mind, and not God, the divine and only real Mind, as their source. To

many brought up in the belief that evil is a power temporarily permitted by divine wisdom, sin as well as sickness seems a grievous burden with a great ability to oppress; and it is not until the light of the revelation of Christian Science appears that the burden of this constant fear of sin is removed. The Master once prefaced his mighty work of healing disease with the encouraging words, "Be of good cheer; thy sins be forgiven thee," showing thereby his understanding of the world's great need of deliverance from sin, which is the procurer of sickness and death. When the mesmeric claims of false belief are broken and it is seen that God has not permitted or sanctioned evil under any guise, men will be able to defend themselves against sin and sickness with this mighty spiritual understanding that Christian Science brings, and the burdens will fall away.

Christian Science is showing mortals how to cast their burdens on the Lord—how to get rid of the grievous burdens of sin and disease by healing the fear of these through intelligent reliance on the impeccable goodness of God. This divine activity at work in the lives of men, overcoming the false beliefs of sin and sickness, indicates the eventual elimination of the experience called death from human belief. Besides the experience of Jesus, the Bible records or signifies the translation to more complete spiritual existence of several Scriptures. The story of Enoch, Enoch and Elijah, the lessened fear in human thinking brought about by the world's fifty years' experience of Christian Science and its acceptance by millions of mortals is being reflected in the "greater expectation of life," which medical opinion and insurance companies admit. A leader-writer in a well-known English daily newspaper has recently pointed out that improved sanative methods and other material factors are not sufficient in themselves to account for the vast improvement in these statistics. This writer concludes his article with the inference that some unknown electric thought or agency has contributed to this result. The student of Christian Science, knowing the defile law, "in the scientific relation of God to man, we find that whatever blesses one blesses all,"—as we read on page 206 of "Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures" by Mrs. Eddy,—recognizes in all this improvement and the modern prevalence of length of days seen in the many centuries ago now living, that the heaven of Christian Science is leaving the "whole lump"; and in consequence, the race is being greatly blessed and its burdens lifted.

(In another column will be found a translation of this article into Norwegian.)

Day Off

Written for The Christian Science Monitor
Within my palm a dollar
To hear a sermon, and
Buy a fine lace collar,
Or purchase one short day!

The first—three are good trading;
But leave them on the stands.
For a day is something shining
The year, cups in its hands,
And lets slip through its hands.

The mercury of morning
Against my forehead broke,
Baptized in its cool silver
Loveliness I woke;

Drank its cup of crystal
And bathed in amber light,
And Oh the waters sparkled
And Oh the bluffs were white!

I crossed a yellow marshland
And lay on golden sands,
A day is something shining
The year holds in its hands.

Margery Sweet.

Milton's Two Great Epics

Paradise Regained has been overshadowed by the longer epic which preceded it. Milton himself, we are told, "could not hear with patience" the common judgment that it was inferior to Paradise Lost, feeling perhaps that though the difficulties of execution which it had presented were not of the same kind they had hardly been less severe, and that his powers had stood their new test as worthily as might be expected, even of him. Paradise Regained, it is true, has a smaller theme and scope, the tone is more level and subdued, the orchestration on the whole less full and elaborate; but it shares with all its author's works and with all its mature literature an abundant life and energy, and a faculty for "growing upon" the reader, so that it becomes increasingly aware of beauties not at first suspected. Not the least of its more prominent virtues is its masterly composition, the achievement of a satisfying coherence and unity; and those who wish to gain quickly some appreciation of Milton's epic poetry in all its aspects may well be advised to begin by reading the whole of Paradise Regained, rather than any selected parts of the longer poem.

The understanding of Paradise Regained, however, may be greatly assisted and deepened by thinking of its relations to the rest of Milton's works and to the circumstances in which it was written; it is hardly possible, in fact, to do it full justice by trying to read it for its "poetry's sake," as if this could profitably be isolated from the ideas which it sets forth or implies. The ideas are a part, at least an inseparable condition, of the poetry.—L. C. Martin, in Introduction to "Milton."

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Milton's Two Great Epics

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THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

BOSTON, WEDNESDAY, OCTOBER 7, 1925

"First the blade, then the ear, then the full grain in the ear"

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EDITORIALS

That was a characteristic speech which President Coolidge made yesterday to the American Legion at Omaha. He did not fail to touch upon matters of immediate and continuing military importance—the universal conscription of man power and of wealth, the need for preparedness, the obligation resting upon the Nation to take care of those wounded and broken by the war, the necessity for economy. These obvious issues he recognized and dismissed with but a few words.

President Coolidge at Omaha

But after his accustomed style, Mr. Coolidge proceeded from the merely material issues, apparent to all men, to discussion of the deeper philosophy underlying harmonious relations among all the peoples of the world. He conceded that a measure of preparedness for war was an essential precaution for any nation in time of peace. He approved in main outline the conscription of wealth as well as man power, while recognizing the difficulty of making practical provision for it.

He admitted the seeming need for propaganda in time of war to keep public prejudice active, and the flame of hatred for the enemy fiercely burning. But when it came to seeking a safeguard against war for all time to come, and an assurance of national harmony and prosperity, he turned, as he habitually does, from the material to the spiritual things of life.

"We cannot place our main reliance upon material forces," declared the President after recounting the efforts made to restore sanity and harmony in the world. "We must reaffirm and reinforce our ancient faith in truth and justice, in charitableness and tolerance. We must make our supreme commitment to the everlasting spiritual forces of life. We must mobilize the conscience of mankind."

A ringing and a stirring phrase, that last. Not the mobilization of the conscience of his own nation, but of the conscience of mankind is the President's vision. It is the logical sequence of his plea, earlier in the address, for toleration. For, after all, that still small voice of conscience utters about the same words concerning the fundamentals of human conduct to French and German, American and Englishman.

The Decalogue and the Golden Rule are not exclusive to the ethical codes of any one nation or group of nations. Spiritual truth is infinite, and as the whole world comes to recognize it and act according to its dictates so will harmony become universal.

The President made a vigorous appeal to patriotism, as was but natural in addressing a body so finely founded upon patriotic service. But it was no narrow nationalism that he invoked. If he applauded a somewhat egotistical phrase in vogue among "100 per cent Americans" he gave it a clever twist and a new significance.

The generally expressed desire of "America first" cannot be criticized. It is a perfectly correct aspiration for our people to cherish. But the problem which we have to solve is how to make America first. It cannot be done by the cultivation of national bigotry, arrogance, or selfishness. Hatreds, jealousies, and suspicions will not be productive of any benefits in this direction. Here again we must apply the rule of toleration. Because there are other peoples whose ways are not our ways, and whose thoughts are not our thoughts, we are not warranted in drawing the conclusion that they are adding nothing to the sum of civilization.

The words are well spoken. The philosophy is incontrovertible. Narrow nationalism, denying to others any share in political wisdom or social progress, breeds only bigotry, jealousy and malice, out of which proceeds war. No nation has a monopoly of right thinking, but if all nations could be led to think right all would think alike and international dissensions would vanish.

Conscience is the voice of righteous thoughts and if we mobilize the conscience of the world we shall have the world united in maintenance of the right. Such is the President's philosophy. It may have sounded transcendental to a gathering of veterans of the world's greatest war, but it is in fact the expression of reasoned truth.

Agriculture is by far the greatest industry in Canada. Mining, lumbering, fishing, and manufacturing are of considerable importance, but commercial prosperity is mainly dependent upon the prosperity of the farming communities. It is an impressive sight at this time of the year to see the trainloads of golden grain moving down from the prairies to the head of the lakes in long, continuous processions. At peak load, the grain cars on the way to the lake ports at one time, if they could be coupled up into one long train, would stretch out along the railway for twenty-five miles in length. One day in September the railways loaded nearly 3000 cars of grain. It is estimated that this season's harvest in Canada will yield something like 375,000,000 bushels of wheat.

The Tariff Issue in Canada

Although Canada is blessed every year with bountiful harvests, and the mines, forests, fisheries and other natural resources yield abundantly, at election time one party or the other is inclined to discuss conditions as though the Dominion were faced with commercial ruin. The heavy increase in taxation, due to war debt and national railway obligations, is a prolific source of inspiration for Opposition criticism. Whichever party is in office, it is held responsible for unsatisfactory conditions. The Administration is belabored by the Opposition, without offering much light on the problem of how to effect national improvement by legislation.

In the present election campaign, the Conservative Party is advocating an increase in the protective tariff. Conditions of unemployment, trade depression and migration of Canadian citizens to the United States are attributed to the lack of adequate protection for Canadian industries. The Liberals and Progressives are against raising the tariff. The Liberal leader, Premier Mackenzie King, has expressed the view that high protection, as Mr. Meighen is understood to be advocating it, is calculated to create violent unrest in the agricultural west. The Lib-

eral policy is to maintain moderate protection for established industries, but to do nothing to increase the burden of taxation on the producers. General prosperity throughout the Dominion, it is maintained, is far more likely to come through an increase in the purchasing power of the farmers.

The Conservatives would stimulate industry by higher tariffs, the Liberals by increasing the buying power of the primary producers. It is estimated that favorable market conditions this year will give the Canadian farmers \$400,000,000 more than last year to spend and meet obligations. In a nation of 9,200,000 people this increased distribution of purchasing power should surely give an encouraging stimulus to trade and industry.

In the debates which preceded the adoption of the Constitution of the United States by the thirteen original states of the Union, John Marshall, who afterward was Chief Justice, in defending the plan for a federal judiciary, is quoted as having observed: "What is the . . . purpose of a judiciary; but to execute the laws . . . without shedding blood, or creating a contest, or availing yourselves of force?" In language equally clear, Oliver Ellsworth, also later to become Chief Justice, in discussing the proposed provision for a Federal Supreme Court before the Connecticut Convention, said: "If the United States and the several states will quarrel, if they want to fight, they may do it, and no frame of government can possibly prevent it. . . . In republics, it is a fundamental principle, that the majority govern and that the minority comply with the general voice. . . . Hence we see how necessary for the Union is a coercive principle. . . . Shall it be a coercion of law, or a coercion of arms? There is no other possible alternative. Where will those who oppose a coercion of law come out? A necessary consequence of their principles is a war of the states, one against the other. I am for coercion by law—that coercion which acts only upon delinquent individuals. This Constitution does not attempt to coerce sovereign bodies, states, in their political capacity."

Then, in the wisely conceived and wisely directed effort to establish a tribunal unique in governmental affairs, a federal court whose authority was later to extend to forty-eight instead of thirteen states, there was presented the same vital problem which is now faced in the effort to establish the Permanent Court of International Justice. And now, as then, it may be said that it is the purpose of a judiciary to execute the laws and to do justice without the creating of contests and without the utilization of available force. As it has thoughtfully been observed, "The World Court faces an inescapable dilemma. It is a choice of armies or acquiescence." There, tersely and unequivocally expressed, seems to be the vital problem which the people of friendly and progressive nations the world over must soon settle, finally for themselves and for posterity.

In an exhaustive thesis published in a recent issue of the Columbia Law Review, James N. Rosenberg, a New York lawyer, assuming that a court supported by arms is not likely to be accepted by the people of the United States, if that determination can be presumed to be indicated by the apparent popular repudiation of the League of Nations proposal, undertakes to inquire whether a world court, buttressed only by the coercion of law; whose judgments, to employ the Latin phrase, are *brutum fulmen*—blank cartridges; whose determinations will be accepted only in those cases where the disputants are willing, is worth the effort of bringing it into being. The pertinent inquiry is, can such a court serve to avert war?

The issue is squarely and unequivocally presented. It is undeniable that the decrees of a court thus constituted must either be backed by superior force in the form of guns, ships, or embargoes, objectifying "all the portentous paraphernalia of power," or they must command the obedience of litigant nations "through the power of respect to the opinions of mankind." An answer to the question is sought in a study of the history of the United States Supreme Court and the relation of that court to the sovereign states of the American Union. The material offered for study is ample. Serious and perplexing controversies have arisen in the years following the ratification of the Constitution and the founding of the court. Differences which had been put aside during the trying Revolutionary period in the common effort to free the colonies from British rule soon rose again for serious consideration and settlement. The several states assumed the dignity of sovereigns. They were populated by a diverse citizenry. They were separated, metaphorically, by conflicting economic, social and religious barriers. Their aims were by no means similar. It had been a quite common practice of the colonies, in pre-revolutionary times, to refer disputes between or among themselves to the Crown. When the Confederacy was set up the Articles of Confederation constituted "the United States, in Congress assembled," the last resort on appeal in disputes involving "boundary, jurisdiction, or any cause whatever," and provided for the appointment of commissioners by the "lawful agents" of the states to hear disputes. In case the agents failed to agree on the personnel, Congress was empowered to name a panel of three from each of the thirteen states, from which commissioners were selected.

It is pointed out that the machinery thus set up was similar to the Hague Tribunal, in that it lacked the fundamentals of a court; there were no permanent judges; there was no permanent court; Congress was a mere secretariat under the auspices of which the agents of the states appointed commissioners to hear each dispute. The later constitutional provision establishing a court with extraordinary jurisdiction has for more than a century been pointed to as a unique contribution by the founders. It has repeatedly been shown that the Constitution itself contains no statement as to the means of enforcing the court's decrees by any arm of the Government.

There is presented in the brief referred to a complete digest of the particular cases brought before the court during the years which have intervened since its establishment, and it is both significant and intensely interesting that in no single instance has it been found necessary to impose force to induce a full compliance with the court's decrees. It was not, indeed, until more than a century and a quarter had elapsed following the institution of the court that a declaration was made that it possessed the power and authority to enforce its decrees. What is still more to the point is that the defeated litigant in the instance cited saw the wisdom, if not the absolute necessity, of complying with the order made against it.

The tendency of courts, it is observed, is to open the door of jurisdiction wider and wider. This would not be the case were it not for the willingness, expressed or implied, of litigants to abide and be governed by the solemn judgments of the courts to which their differences are referred. In many of the states there is an increasing tendency to refer all commercial disputes to arbitration, the parties to such controversies binding themselves in advance to accept the judgment and conclusions of voluntary bodies.

It may be argued that no civil tribunal, however constituted, can ever wholly abolish war. Yet it can hardly be denied, in face of the illuminating showing made by the United States Supreme Court during the years of its existence, that a world court, with power to decide, though it is without the power to enforce, might well be expected to serve an important purpose in establishing and preserving a just peace. "Shall it be a coercion of law, or a coercion of arms? There is no other alternative." The query propounded by Oliver Ellsworth again awaits its answer.

A striking testimony to the advancing civilization of today is provided by the improvement in the type of the factory girls in London. As a writer in the Monitor on this subject recently put it, "The London factory girl as a type has changed; in fact the old factory girl has disappeared." And to anyone who vividly recalls the days of bareheaded young women in shawls pouring from the factories at closing time, or lounging on the street corners at noon, this means an almost unbelievable change for the better. While fine clothes do not the lady make, yet the shaking off by the girls of the slovenly appearance so familiar not long since and their emergence as neatly habited figures is a change that must carry with it at least some improvement in general morale.

And what is the cause of this improved condition? One of these girls described it in the words, "The clubs did it for me." Yes, the clubs, which when they were instituted were greeted with scoffs and ridicule and which yet quietly but effectively continued their work despite everything that their intended beneficiaries could do to oppose them. Through their influence the factory girl has evolved from an individual, down-trodden in appearance, to one who is virtually indistinguishable from any other of the working class. The organizers of these clubs went through the period that nearly every pioneer experiences. Indeed there is a story that one of them had, not a stone, but a fish's head thrown at her when trying to interest some girls in the project, and similar stories could be multiplied almost indefinitely. But they persisted in their efforts and their fruits are today in evidence.

Indeed now the clubs are everywhere welcomed and enjoyed, and their leaders, who are looked upon by the girls as real friends, are exercising a tremendously potent influence for good. It is true, that improved factory conditions have gone along with the other change noticed, and that it is difficult in all such cases to say which is the cause and which is the effect. However, the clubs must be given their full meed of praise. One fact outstands above all others in this connection—the London factory girl of old has gone, and in her place is a girl who can hold her own with any other girl of moderate means and opportunities.

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Still another evidence of the growing demand of manufacturers for material from abroad is found in the fact that the Department of Commerce figures show imports of raw materials in the fiscal year 1925, \$1,430,000,000, against \$1,200,000,000 in 1924, and of semi-manufactures \$701,000,000, against \$658,000,000 in 1924.

No one will say that the prohibition campaign, said to be the biggest yet attempted in Great Britain, which is to be launched in Manchester on Oct. 19, is not receiving the support of some prominent people. For the speakers scheduled for the meetings to be held in Manchester and in other large cities are to include Mrs. David Lloyd George, Philip Snowden, Lady Donald Maclean and Sir George Hunter. The organizers of the movement do not intend to advocate outright prohibition at the start, however, but local option. And they expect to make the keynote of the campaign an appeal to the women of the country. If one can judge by other examples of the self-propelling power of the prohibition idea, it will not be long before a very considerable dent has been made in the armor plate of the liquor interests.

Every now and again the average German is startled by some new creation of the German Language Society, which has set itself the task of eliminating all foreign words and idioms from the language as possible. During the war, for instance, the Germans began to write the French word "telephone" with an "f" (telefon); before that, already the English word "cakes," used here for biscuits, was spelled "Keks." The French word "adieu," which was generally in use here before the war, has been replaced by "au wiedersehen." Attempts to replace the French word "sauc" (sausage) by the old German word "Tunke," however, failed owing to the latter's ugliness. One of the most extraordinary suggestions ever made by the Language Society is to replace the word electricity by "Bernkraft," which is said to mean "amber power." Whether this society bases its suggestion on the words of the London doctor, William Gilbert, who, in pointing out the differences between the attracting forces of magnets and rubbed amber, wrote in 1600, "We should like to call the power of rubbed

An Unexplained Chapter in the History of the War

The failure of the Allies to accept the peace proposals of President Wilson in 1918 will be the subject of one of the major mysteries of the World War. Viscount Grey of Fallodon in his recently published memoirs, "Twenty-five Years," recounts this chapter in the history of that period for the first time. Even in the Grey memoirs, however, the allied action—or rather lack of action—is none the less mysterious.

It will be recalled that Lord Grey, during the first years of the war, was the British Foreign Secretary. To him, early in 1918, came Col. Edward M. House, confidant and personal ambassador of President Wilson. The allied prospect at the time was not reassuring. Things had gone badly during 1915, and 1916 was clouded with doubt for, as Lord Grey himself admits, "the chances seemed that things might get worse rather than better" with the allied arms. American aid, at such a time, was sorely needed.

But Colonel House, so Lord Grey declares, believed that America's entrance into the war up to that time "was not yet practical politics," and as a result he set himself "to consider how the influence of the United States could be used most effectively to bring about a good peace." When, however, in February, 1918, Colonel House made his proposal to Lord Grey—that there be a conference from President Wilson—it is probable that both the President and Colonel House realized that in their proposal was contained the pledge of American support for the Allies provided Germany rejected the peace overtures.

A part of the memorandum, filed with Lord Grey by Colonel House and later agreed to by President Wilson, contained the intimation of "probability" in the concluding sentence, is as follows:

Colonel House told me that President Wilson was ready, on hearing that the moment was opportune, to propose that a conference should be summoned to put an end to the war. Should the Allies accept this proposal and should Germany refuse it, the United States would probably enter the war against Germany.

Colonel House expressed the opinion that, if such a conference met, it would secure peace on terms not unfavorable to the Allies; and, if it failed to secure peace, the United States would leave the conference as a belligerent on the side of the Allies, if Germany was unreasonable.

This move has been widely interpreted as an attempt to "bluff" Germany into the acceptance of peace terms. Actually, Colonel House himself points out, there was no element of "bluff" in the proposal. Neither President Wilson nor Colonel House were concerned in playing that sort of a game. Both of them, however, were interested in the salvation of Western civilization and both of them believed that the United States, fighting on the side of the Allies, would end the war before civilization was more seriously threatened.

Colonel House, it may be recalled, had just been in Germany prior to the presentation of this proposal. He

had sought, by every means, to find some measure of reasonableness among German spokesmen, but a reasonable peace was not being considered at that time in Germany. Final settlement, on the other hand, was talked of in terms of new boundaries fixed along the line of the German military advance. It was apparent to Colonel House that Germany would reject, flatly, any proposal for peace that included, for example, the restoration of Alsace and Lorraine to France and the acquisition by Russia of an outlet to the sea.

When, therefore, Colonel House, with the approval of President Wilson, made his proposal to Lord Grey, amounted to a virtual pledge of American participation in the war on the side of the Allies. Germany's rejection of peace terms, it was believed, was inevitable and would result in widening American sentiment behind such a plan for the entrance of the United States into the conflict. But for some reason—wholly unexplained at the time—the proposal was not accepted, the United States did not enter the war until a year later, and as a result the war itself dragged on for at least a year and a half longer.

It is interesting to know that, at the precise time that President Wilson backed this offer of American help to the Allies as the alternative to Germany's refusal of peace terms, many Americans were bitterly attacking the Administration for its hands-off policy. Theodore Roosevelt, for example, was denouncing the President's inaction, and many others joined in the chorus of tirades against American slothfulness. Public criticism might have been considerably softened had it been known that the President had agreed—unless Germany accepted to honorable peace terms—to throw the weight of the United States on the allied side in the hope that, peaceful measures having failed, the war might be more speedily ended by the force of America's military strength.

It is altogether probable, also, that this unwillingness—an unwillingness that even Lord Grey does not adequately explain—to accept the American proffer considerably altered the attitude of President Wilson toward the Allies. During 1916 the status of neutral shipping on the high seas was a matter of frequent dispute between the American and the allied governments, and the friendliness of the Administration toward these powers was less pronounced than previously.

It is idle to speculate upon the altered course of history had the American proposition been accepted. That the war would have ended earlier seems certain. That Russia might have been saved from collapse is likely. Whether or not post-war readjustments would more speedily have been reached is a question impossible to answer. Certainly, however, it is pertinent to ask for a fuller explanation of the failure of the Allies—particularly of those in authority in Great Britain—to accept the offer of American help in those dark days at the beginning of 1916.

The World's Great Capitals: The Week in Berlin

Berlin, Oct. 7. The Russian Minister of Foreign Affairs, Georgi Titcherine, intends to pay a visit to President von Hindenburg today. Mr. Titcherine, who originally wanted to leave Berlin at the end of last week, postponed his departure because the President was out of town. The meeting between the former leader of Germany's imperial armies and the exponent of German Bolshevism, the government of Russia is regarded here as most interesting, if not significant.

The Zeughaus, the great Berlin Arsenal, a war museum in the true sense of the word, has recently acquired a number of valuable pieces for its collection. Among these are the uniforms of Frederick the Great, the pistols which Frederick II carried with him on his flight in 1759, a uniform of a Prussian Chasseur of 1809, a sword which was discovered in the Luneburg Heath, dating from the fourteenth century, a silver belt with arms known as the Finks of Tula, also dating from the fourteenth century, and several helmets from the fifteenth century.

These acquisitions were made partly for the purpose of replacing the pieces which the museum was compelled to surrender to the French according to Article 245 of the Treaty of Versailles. At the time 40 bronze cannons, 840 pairs of bayonets, 170 swords, 320 pieces of armor, 120 models of French cannons and ammunition vehicles, 22 keys for fortresses and 30 flags, as well as a number of French uniforms, were handed over to the French. A number of flags were burned by German Nationalists. Under den Linden in front of the Zeughaus a few days before their surrender was to take place.

The various exhibits of the Zeughaus have now been placed in historic order, and special care is being taken by the administration of the museum to keep the memory of the traditions of the old German Empire and Prussian armies alive. For this purpose old pieces, such as uniforms, pistols, helmets, etc., are being bought up wherever possible. The number of visitors has greatly increased lately, it is said, and many schools, clubs, Reichswehr detachments and soldiers come to see the remnants of the armies of the old Germany.

Something entirely new to the average Berlin concert-goer was the singing of Negro spirituals by Roland Hayes in the large hall of the Philharmonic, not long since. So new, indeed, was it that it was considered advisable to explain in the program that these songs were of a devout character and "not to be confused with jazz songs." The crowded audience listened with deep interest and applauded with genuine appreciation. Mr. Hayes' beautiful voice, expression and fine phrasing made the same impression here as last year. His program consisted of Italian, German and English numbers, his perfect interpretation of several of Hugo Wolf's most difficult songs especially delighting his German hearers. Mr. Hayes was forced in response to the applause of the audience, to extend his program until the lights were turned low, and he laughingly bowed his farewells in his overcoat.

German athletic sports undeniably experienced a black day lately when a number of prominent athletes from America, Norway, Finland and Ireland came to Berlin to participate in a meeting. The 400-meter race was won by Stevenson of the Illinois Athletic Club with ease, the German champion for unknown reasons not taking part, although he was reported to have been known race was won by Dodge of the same club, and the 110-meter hurdle race by Riley, also of the Illinois Athletic Club, against the German champion, Trossbach, who gave up after upsetting a number of hurdles. Riley finished the race in 14.9 seconds, which is the same time Trossbach had previously obtained. The only consolation for the Germans was the so-called Swedish relay race, which they won against the team of the Illinois Athletic Club, which arrived as third. Two of the latter's members, however, Osborn and Jones, were victorious in two jumping contests, and the Norwegian, Hoff, won the pole jumping contest with four meters. Having reached this height, he could not continue his jumps because the devices at the disposal of the management did not permit any greater height. This lack of organization, as well as the nonparticipation of several well-known German athletes in the races, although they were present, has been criticized very severely by the local press.

Every now and again the average German is startled by some new creation of the German Language Society, which has set itself the task of eliminating all foreign words and idioms from the language as possible. During the war, for instance, the Germans began to write the French word "telephone" with an "f" (telefon); before that, already the English word "cakes," used here for biscuits, was spelled "Keks." The French word "adieu," which was generally in use here before the war, has been replaced by "au wiedersehen." Attempts to replace the French word "sauc" (sausage) by the old German word "Tunke," however, failed owing to the latter's ugliness. One of the most extraordinary suggestions ever made by the Language Society is to replace the word electricity by "Bernkraft," which is said to mean "amber power." Whether this society bases its suggestion on the words of the London doctor, William Gilbert, who, in pointing out the differences between the attracting forces of magnets and rubbed amber, wrote in 1600, "We should like to call the power of rubbed

amber electric because it comes from the moist parts of the earth," is not stated. But in commenting upon the suggestion one newspaper writer points out that no electricity is neither produced from amber nor by friction.

The first of the cheap week-end excursions to Berlin which the new local travel bureau is arranging in order to increase the number of visitors to the German capital was a great success, a large number of people from Dresden, the capital of Saxony, taking advantage of it. Rooms had been reserved for them at several hotels, and on Saturday evening they were free to do as they liked, on Sunday they were taken sightseeing by twenty students of the University of Berlin. In the afternoon they visited a show and left Berlin at 5 o'clock in the evening for Dresden. The entire trip, including accommodation, theater tickets, the railway fare and two meals, cost them not more than 8.50 marks, or less than six dollars. Those who wished to spend the week-end with their relatives in Berlin only paid 8.50 marks, or two dollars, for the railway fare from Dresden to Berlin and back, a distance for which an express train needs about three and a half hours one way.

Letters to the Editor

Brief communications are welcomed, but the editor must remain judge of their suitability, and he does not undertake to hold himself or his newspaper responsible for the facts or opinions presented. Anonymous letters are not used.

"The Needs of the Railroads"

To the Editor of THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR: We have been very pleased to note the recent articles and editorials in the Monitor putting the railroad situation so fairly before the public, and we are glad to see fair play for the railroads. We notice, however, in your editorial entitled "The Needs of the Railroads," reference to Panama Canal competition, and believe that the conclusion drawn that much of what the railroads lose has "inured to public benefit" is hardly correct.

The Panama Canal belongs to all the taxpayers and has been paid for largely by them thus far. It looks to us as if the benefit of the question of military defense and saving of naval expense had been limited to a comparatively small part of the population of America living near to the canal.

It is our experience that the boat lines operating in intercoastal trade have not been prosperous. The manager of one of the leading lines told the writer, but a few months ago, that they were not in that trade because it was profitable, but because they had been driven out of most of their foreign trade by worse conditions.

We know that most of the lumber that is moved from the Pacific to the Atlantic coast by water has not been profitable to the producers, so that it looks as if the consumers in a small area in the eastern part of the United States were getting this particular commodity, as the consumers on the west coast are getting manufactured articles, at less cost than they are entitled to.

This seems to be due mainly to the excess of boats since the war, trading in a market where there is too great producing capacity for commodities. You might say that the law of supply and demand would take care of this, but of course it may in time, provided someone does not try to remedy it with ill-advised legislation, but meanwhile the situation is very unfair to the railroads established in the central part of the country and to their security holders, numbering a very large proportion of the population who have been encouraged to put their money into these railroad enterprises.

We do not believe that the situation will ever be right until America's coastwise shipping is put under the same regulation as the railroads doing business between the same points. If railroads operating from Seattle to New York are to be regulated as to the rates they can charge and the wages they must pay their employees, it is only fair that boat lines operating between Seattle and New York should be subject to exactly the same regulation.

The boat owners will argue that they cannot afford to operate on part cargoes, but must take filling when they need it at such rates as they can get, etc., but their situation is not materially different from that of the railroad men, who are constantly worried over balancing their traffic movement in opposite directions so that they do not have to spend any little profit they make hauling empties either way, also over balancing the different kinds of traffic to fit their equipment available for loading.

It is no worse for a boat to run with empty space than for a freight engine capable of carrying 100 cars to go with only twenty-five today because it must make its schedule, and then to have 150 offered tomorrow or to be moved in the opposite direction.

It is of course proper that cheaper carriage by water should have a differential in rate, and the Interstate Commerce Commission could settle what that differential ought to be, but certainly if the railroads are to have the same rates for all shippers, large or small, the boat lines operating in competition should be kept to the same basic idea and made to arrange their business accordingly.

Except for unregulated competition we believe that the present system is really better for the railroads than the old days of "cut-throat" rate bargaining and rebates, but they cannot live if their most active and direct competitors are unregulated. The same thing, of course, applies to bus and trolley competition.

M. G. T.
Chicago, Ill.